The New-York Times.

VOL. XIII—NO. 3867. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1864. PRICE THREE CENTS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

ARRIVAL OF THE MORNING STAR.

THE STATE ELECTION CANVASS

IMPORTANT ORDER OF GEN. BANKS

REGULATIONS FOR A SYSTEM OF LABOR.

ALL PLANTATIONS MUST BE WORKED.

CONDITIONS OF A RESIDENCE IN THE STATE

Idleness and Vagrancy Will Not be Tolerated.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

Capture of a Slaver on the North Side of Cuba.

The steamship *Morning Star*, Capt. J. M COURTENAY, from New-Orleans and Havana, arrived at this port last evening.

The *Morning Star* left New-Orleans Sunday, Feb. 7, arrived at Havana Feb. 9, and left next day.

The steamship *Creole* arrived at New-Orleans on the 5th, and the *George Washington* on the morning of the 7th.

The steamship *Havana* was to sail for New-York, via Havana, on the 5th inst.; but owing to an accident to her machinery, she would not be able to leave until Tuesday, 9th inst.

The Spanish war steamer *Neptunio* arrived at Havana on the morning of the 9th inst., with a brig in tow having on board 700 slaves. She was captured off Remedios, on the north side of the Island of Cuba. The Government is said to have had information some weeks since of the expected arrival of this brig.

Left at Havana steamers *Corsica* and *Roanoke*, for New-York.

There is no military news.

We are indebted to G. A. FULLER, Esq., Purser of the *Morning Star*, for favors.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sunday, Feb. 7.

There are no army movements of importance to note in the Department of the Gulf since our last per steamship *George Cromwell*.

The split still continues between the different wings of the Free State parties in this city. It amounts virtually to a contest between the friends of Messrs. HAHN and FLANDERS as to which party shall have the honor of inducting their candidate into the Gubernatorial chair. Fifty-one out of the eighty-seven delegates who met in State Convention on the 1st, were friends of Mr. HAHN; the other thirty-six preferred Mr. FLANDERS. Finding themselves unable to carry their point, the latter seceded from the Convention, and met at another place. The result was the nomination of both Messrs. HAHN and FLANDERS, upon nearly the same platform of principles. The question is one of men, and not of measures. An opinion is entertained that the friends of Mr. FLANDERS will withdraw their candidate before the election.

To-day a very interesting military display was witnessed on Canal-street on the occasion of the presentation of a beautiful battle-flag to the Fourth Brigade of Cavalry by the ladies of Massachusetts residing in New-Orleans. The presentation was made by Gen. BANKS' eldest daughter, and was received and acknowledged by Col. DUDLEY, commanding the brigade. The wealth and fashion of the Crescent City were largely represented, more so than on any former occasion.

The reenlistment of veterans progresses finely. The Fourteenth Maine is the last regiment recorded. It has just arrived in the city on its way home.

A Conservative Union ticket was nominated last evening, with CHRISTIAN ROSELIUS at its head for Governor. Its constituency is composed of the semi-Ocean and Pro-Slavery Unionists. Its hopes for success are based upon the split in the Free State party, but the friends of Mr. HAHN are confident of beating both it and the ticket nominated by the bolters from the regular convention.

The U. S. steamship *Hartford* left here last evening, for the purpose of visiting, it is supposed, the fleet off Mobile.

Important Order from Gen. Banks.

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 3, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 23.—The following general regulations are published for the information and government of all interested in the subject of compensated plantation labor, public or private, during the present year, and in continuation of the system established Jan. 30, 1863:

I. The enlistment of soldiers from plantations under cultivation in this Department, having been suspended by order of the Government, will not be renewed except upon direction of the same high authority.

II. The Provost-Marshal-General is instructed to provide for the division of parishes into police and school districts, and to organize from invalid soldiers a competent police for the preservation of order.

III. Provision will be made for the establishment of a sufficient number of schools, one at least for each, for the police and school districts, for the instruction of colored children under twelve years of age, which, when established, will be placed under the direction of the Superintendent of Public Education.

IV. Soldiers will not be allowed to visit plantations without the written consent of the Commanding Officer of the regiment or post to which they are attached, and never with arms, except when on duty, accompanied by an officer.

V. Plantations will not be allowed to pass from one place to another except under such regulations as may be established by the Provost-Marshal of the Parish.

VI. Flogging and other cruel or unusual punishments are interdicted.

VII. Planters will be required, as early as practicable after the publication of these regulations, to make a roll of persons employed upon their estates, and to transmit the same to the Provost-Marshal of the Parish. In the employment of hands the unity of families will be respected as far as possible.

VIII. All questions between the employer and the employed, until other tribunals are established, will be decided by the Provost-Marshal of the Parish.

IX. Sick and disabled persons will be provided for upon the plantations to which they belong, except such as may be received in establishments provided for them by the Government, of which one will be established at Algiers and one at Baton Rouge.

X. The unauthorized possession of clothing, or other property, from plantations will be punished by fine and imprisonment. The sale of whisky or other intoxicating drinks to them for an unreasonable price, except under regulations established by the Provost-Marshal-General, will be followed by the severest punishment.

XI. The possession of arms, or concealed or dangerous weapons, without authority, will be punished by fine and imprisonment.

XII. Laborers shall render to their employer, between sunrise and dark, ten hours in Summer, and nine hours in Winter, of respectful, honest, faithful labor, with reasonable exceptions, in addition to such overwork as may be required for the preservation of crops, or other necessary purposes, according to special contracts.

XIII. Laborers will be permitted to choose their employers, but when the agreement is made, they will be held to their engagement for the year, under the protection of the Government. In cases of attempted imposition, by feigning sickness, or stubborn refusal of duty, they will be turned over to the Provost-Marshal of the Parish, for labor upon the public works, without pay.

XIV. Laborers will be permitted to cultivate land on private account, as herein specified, as follows:

1st and 2d class hands, with families, one acre each.

1st and 2d class hands, without families, one-half acre each.

2d and 3d class hands, with families, one-half acre each.

2d and 3d class hands, without families, one-quarter acre each.

To be increased for good conduct, at the discretion of the employer. The encouragement of independent industry will strengthen all the advantages which capital derives from labor, and enable the laborer to take care of himself and prepare for the time when he can render so much labor for so much money, which is the great end to be attained. No exemption will be made in this apportionment, except upon imperative reasons, and it is desirable that for good conduct the quantity be increased until faithful hands can be allowed to cultivate extensive tracts, returning to the owner an equivalent of product for rent of soil.

XV. To protect the laborer from possible imposition, no commutation of his supplies will be allowed, except in clothing, which may be commuted at the rate of $3 per month for first-class hands, and in similar proportion for other classes. The crops will stand pledged, wherever found, for the wages of labor.

XVI. It is advised, as far as practicable, that employers provide for the current wants of their hands, by perquisites for extra labor, or by appropriation of land for share cultivation, to discourage monthly payments so far as it can be done without discontent, and to reserve till the full harvest the yearly wages.

XVII. A free labor bank will be established for the safe deposit of all accumulations of wages and other savings; and in order to avoid a possible wrong to depositors, by official defalcation, authority will be asked to connect the bank with the Treasury of the United States in this department.

XVIII. The transportation of negro families to other countries will not be approved. All propositions for this privilege have been declined, and application has been made to other departments for surplus negro families for service in this department.

XIX. The last year's experience shows that the planter and the negro comprehend the revolution. The overseer, having little interest in capital, and less sympathy with labor, dislikes the trouble of thinking, and discredits the notion that anything new has occurred. He is a relic of the past, and adheres to its customs. His stubborn refusal to comprehend the condition of things, occasioned most of the embarrassments of the past year. Where such incomprehension is chronic, reduced wages, diminished rations, and the mild punishments imposed by the army and navy, will do good.

XX. These regulations are based upon the assumption that labor is a public duty, and idleness and vagrancy a crime. No civil or military officer of the Government is exempt from the operation of this universal rule. Every enlightened community has enforced it upon all classes of people by the severest penalties. It is especially necessary in agricultural pursuits. That portion of the people identified with the cultivation of the soil, however changed in condition by the revolution through which we are passing, is not relieved from the necessity of toil, which is the condition of existence with all the children of God. The revolution has altered its tenure, but not its law. The universal law of labor will be enforced upon just terms, by the Government, under whose protection the laborer rests secure in his rights. Indolence, disorder and crime will be suppressed. Having exercised the highest right in the choice and place of employment, he must be held to the fulfillment of his engagements until released therefrom by the Government. The several Provost-Marshals are hereby invested with plenary powers upon all matters connected with labor, subject to the approval of the Provost-Marshal-General, and the commanding-officer of the Department. The most favorable and discreet officers will be selected for this duty, and the largest force consistent with the public service detailed for their assistance.

XXI. Employers, and especially overseers, are notified, that undue influence used to move the Marshal from his just balance between the parties representing labor and capital will result in immediate change of officers, and thus defeat that regular and stable system upon which the interests of all parties depend.

XXII. Successful Industry is especially necessary at the present time, when large public debts and onerous taxes are imposed to maintain and protect the liberties of the people and the integrity of the Union. All officers, civil or military, and all classes of citizens who assist in extending the profits of labor, and increasing the product of the soil, upon which, in the end, all national prosperity and power depend, will render to the Government a service as great as that derived from the terrible sacrifices of battle. It is upon such consideration only that the planter is entitled to favor. The Government has accorded to him, in a period of anarchy, a release from the disorders resulting mainly from insensate and mad resistance to sensible reforms, which can never be rejected without revolution, and the criminal surrender of his interests and power to crazy politicians, who thought by metaphysical abstractions to circumvent the laws of God. It has restored to him in improved rather than impaired condition his due privileges at a moment when, by his own acts, the very soil was washed from beneath his feet.

XXIII. A more majestic and wise clemency human history does not exhibit. The liberal and just conditions that attend it cannot be disregarded. It protects labor by enforcing the performance of its duty, and it will assist capital by compelling just contributions to the demands of the Government. Those who profess allegiance to other Governments will be required, as the condition of residence in this State, to acquiesce, without reservation, in the demands presented by Government as a basis of permanent peace. The non-cultivation of the soil, without just reason, will be followed by temporary forfeiture to those who will secure its improvement. Those who have exercised, or are entitled to the rights of citizens of the United States, will be required to participate in the measures necessary for the reëstablishment of civil government. War can never cease except as civil governments crush out contest, and secure the supremacy of moral over physical power. The yellow harvest must wave over the crimson field of blood, and the representatives of the people displace the agents of purely military power.

XXIV. It is therefore a solemn duty resting upon all persons to assist in the earliest possible restoration of civil government. Let them participate in the measures suggested for this purpose. Opinion is free and candidates are numerous. Open hostility cannot be permitted. Indifference will be treated as crime, and faction as treason. Men who refuse to defend their country with the ballot-box or cartridge-box have no just claim to the benefits of liberty regulated by law. All people not exempt by the law of nations, who seek the protection of the Government, are called upon to take the oath of allegiance in such form as may be prescribed, sacrificing to the public good, and the restoration of public peace, whatever scruples may be suggested by incidental considerations. The oath of allegiance, administered and received in good faith, is the test of unconditional fealty to the Government and all its measures, and cannot be materially strengthened or impaired by the language in which it is clothed.

XXV. The amnesty offered for the past is conditioned upon an unreserved loyalty for the future, and this condition will be enforced with an iron hand. Whoever is indifferent or hostile must choose between the liberty which foreign lands afford, the poverty of the rebel States, and the innumerable and inappreciable blessings which our Government confers upon its people.

May God preserve the Union of the States!

By order of Maj.-Gen. BANKS.
GEORGE B. DRAKE, A. A. General.

Monetary and Commercial.

From the New-Orleans Times Office, Feb. 6.

The money market has continued quiet to-day, without any material change either in Exchange or Specie. In the former, the banks checked on New-York at par @ ¼ P cent. discount, but neither met with much counter demand. Outside we noticed sales of New-York sight at ⅜, ½ and ¾ P cent. discount; one day's sight at ¾@1, three days' at ¾, fifteen days (very first-class) at ¾, and thirty days at 2. These comprise the actual transactions within our observation; but three days' sight may be quoted at ¾@¾, and thirty days at 1¾@2. The demand for Foreign Exchange was limited, but we noticed sales of Sterling at 173@173¾ and 175 for private bills. The only two banks which were willing to draw held Sterling at 177¾@180, and Francs at 3 12@3 15.

The Specie Market exhibited but little activity, without any apparent change in rates. There was some demand for gold at 62½ P cent. premium, and we noticed sales both at 62½@63. Dealers paid 62 for the small sums offered at their counters, and sold at 63@63½. Nothing of any moment was reported in silver, but dealers continued to buy at 50 premium, and sell at 55. Mexican dollars command the full premium of gold.

COTTON—The market was partially tested to-day by the sale at auction of 58 bales, as follows: 1 bale pickings, at 35c.; 9 bales reboxed ordinary, at 63¾c.; 15 bales strict ordinary, at 64¾c.; 1 bale mixed, at 66½c.; 5 bales good ordinary, stained, at 69½c.; 2 bales strict low middling, at 73½c.; 6 do., at 74c., and 19 do. of a good style of middling, (some classed it strict middling,) at 75½c. These figures show a decline from our quotations on Thursday evening of barely 1¾c. in the strict low middling (low middling having been quoted at 74c.@75c.) and 1¾c.@2c. on the good style middling (middling having been quoted at 76c.@77c., and strict middling at —c.@78c.,) but the strict ordinary sold much cheaper, having been knocked down at 64¾c., against the quotation on Thursday of 70c.@71c. for ordinary. The better qualities sold higher than was generally expected. Nothing was done at private sale. There was some little inquiry, but at figures below the views of holders.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES—The market is unchanged. The stock on sale is light, the demand is good, and mostly for the better grades, and prices are firm. Most of the quantity on the landing, both of Sugar and Molasses, has been sold and is awaiting shipment. To-day's sales comprise 400 hhds. Sugar, in many lots, at previous prices: Cistern bottoms, 5c.@6c.; inferior, 8¾c.@9¾c.; common to good common, 10¾c.@11¾c.; fair to fully fair 12¾c.@13c.; prime to choice, 13¾c.@13¾c.; yellow clarified, 13¾c.@14c.; and white do., new crop, 15c.@15½c.; and good fair, old crop, 12¾c. ₱ lb. Of Molasses, 1,200 bbls. sold at 50c. for common; 53c. for ordinary; 55c.@56c. for good; 58c. for prime, and 60c. for choice, new crop.

THE WAR IN WESTERN VIRGINIA

More of the Guerrilla Exploit on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

CAPTURE OF SOME OF THE ROBBERS

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN VIRGINIA, Sunday, Feb. 14, 1864.

A portion of the guerrilla party that stopped the train on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and robbed the passengers, were overtaken and captured in a few hours after the robbery had been committed. Gen. SULLIVAN was ordered to and did dispatch a force of about three thousand mounted men to overtake the highwaymen.

This pursuing force divided and subdivided, traveling on almost every by and mountain road in the neighborhood of where the robbery took place. Beside these detours, we formed a continuous line, stretching for several miles, and somewhat in the form of a circle, to hem the robbers in.

The thieves, on finding themselves thus situated, resorted to many stratagems to avoid capture. Some donned citizens' clothes, hid their military equipments, and, with their horses hitched to ploughs, set up the appearance of farmers and husbandmen. One portion of the thieves, finding it was impossible for them to escape, undertook to play off the flag-of-truce dodge, hoisting white flags, and reporting they had come in to get the body of a soldier who was killed at Antietam. It is reported that others of the party are hiding in trees and bushes in woody districts, and secreted among the rocks. To catch them all it will require a regular ferret-like hunt.

From the best information on the subject, it does not seem that they numbered over thirty-eight. We have got ten of them prisoners. On one of the routes taken by our troops, our cavalry are still on the hunt.

The feeling among the citizens against the acts of these robbers is very strong, and even vindictive. The Unionists and rebel sympathizers alike agree in this respect. Strong requests are being made for the hanging of every one of the robbers caught. In no sense of the term were their operations of a military character. They did no injury to the road, mails, express or wires, but merely robbed passengers.

The parties who committed this robbery are sons of some of the chivalry and rebel sympathizing Baltimoreans. They constitute a portion of GILMORE'S band. Beside Baltimore born robbers, there were engaged some of the sons of the wealthy and heretofore respectable residents of Jefferson and Berkley Counties, Va. It is said that there were in the party the sons of Marylanders and distinguished gentlemen living in and in the neighborhood of Cumberland.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Affair.

METROPOLITAN HOTEL, New-York, Feb. 14.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Having been a passenger in the down train on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad on the night of the late robbery on that road, and being detained but a few miles distant during that affair, I was enabled to learn from the "sufferers" themselves the detailed facts of that transaction immediately after its accomplishment, and I venture to say that it would puzzle the victims to identify that affair with the fancy sketch copied in the TIMES of this morning from a Baltimore paper.

As those robberies may be repeated on every night train that passes over that road unless their real source shall be discovered and prevented, the public ought to have all the facts that tend to that end.

With this view, I am induced to give the following facts, which will be vouched for by scores of the unwilling participants in that affair:

The robbers did not exceed thirty, and were thought to be from fifteen to twenty. They were all well dressed in Federal uniforms, and armed with swords and revolvers only. Their leader very ostentatiously proclaimed himself, to "Maj. GILLMORE" (a late resident of Baltimore, and now guerrilla leader.)

The order was rejected on entering the railroad cars, to "blow out the brains of every man who should be found with a revolver," (an ingenious method of preventing casualties to themselves and hence detection.)

They were lavish of profane, vulgar and threatening language, but perpetrated no bodily injury, took nothing from the ladies, with a single exception, performed the whole affair with the clumsiness of novitiates in robbery, and retired in haste from the "sleeping car" on the accidental discharge of a pistol, before completing their work there, leaving quite a number of persons undisturbed, except by a very great fright.

After compelling a voluntary disarming, (as above described,) and robbery of the passengers (male,) they ordered them to "form a line" facing the cars, and then retired behind this harmless parade, jumped upon their horses and fled in the darkness, without taking a single prisoner with them.

It should be borne in mind that this took place far within the circle of large bodies of Federal troops, and where there has not lately been seen either Confederate soldier or "guerrilla" in "well-kept Federal uniforms." It should be further remembered that neither the baggage car nor Adams' Express car were disturbed. Money and watches, (with a few hats and overcoats for appearance sake,) seeming to be their sole object.

Yours, A. M. J——.

Marine Disaster.

FORTRESS MONROE, Feb. 14.

The brig *L. D. Catner*, Capt. SAMUEL WHITE, from Philadelphia, bound to Pensacola, was wrecked on Palmer's Beach last night, and is a total loss. Crew saved.

MEXICO AND THE WEST INDIES.

Further News from Mexico—A New Loan—Angry Correspondence between the French General and the Archbishop of Mexico—Gen. Bazaine's Return to the Capital—Various Reports as to the Whereabouts of Juarez—Zacatecas not Taken—The Carnival in Havana—News from St. Domingo.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

HAVANA, Tuesday, Feb. 9, 1864.

In my last communication, among the news from Mexico, I mentioned, incidentally, that Gen. BAZAINE was about to return to Mexico City, a proceeding which must appear somewhat extraordinary on the part of the Commander-in-Chief in the middle of his present campaign. This return, in reality, has more importance attached to it than what might be imagined; it evidently shows that there is a screw somewhere loose in the machinery of the Government, which requires the hand or the head of the chief engineer to arrange in such a manner that the work go on in a regular way.

What, it may be asked, is the difficulty that presents itself at the very moment when the French arms are triumphant, and the progress of the Franco-Mexican army one of continued triumph? Five of the principal States of Mexico are occupied by the French, and the most important cities, such as Guanajuato, Morelia, San Luis de Potosi, and Guadalajara have lately fallen into their hands. Indeed the progress of the Franco-Mexican army since they opened, a few months ago, the campaign, has more than exceeded the most extravagant expectations of the friends of the intervention.

Again, the inquiry naturally recurs, what takes Gen. BAZAINE back to the capital when his work is only half consummated. A victorious general in the excitement of a continued triumphal progress is not likely to be called away from the scene of his victories, which, however, are only as yet half won, unless some weighty reason induced him.

That such suggestions would naturally arise in the minds of the reflective, appear to have occurred to the political supporters of the new order of things, and accordingly a periodical of the capital, called the *Revista de los Ultimos Sucesos*, in English, "Review of the late events," alludes to Gen. BAZAINE'S return to the capital in the following words:

"So far terminated is the most important part of the campaign of the interior considered, that his Excellency Gen. BAZAINE, the Commander-in-Chief, is expected in Mexico at the end of this month, or perhaps the necessity of conferring with the Marquis DE MONTHOLON, the new Minister from France to Mexico, who arrived with his family at the Capital on the 16th ult., may be the cause of his coming."

Thus far says the Mexican publication above mentioned, and with regard to the reasons, the former can hardly be taken into account, for looking over the map of Mexico, we see how little has been done where so immense an extent of territory remains yet to be conquered or to be pacified.

To the north-east we have the adjoining State to San Luis Potosi, Tamaulipas, with its commercial Capital Matamoras, still held by the JUAREZ party, and on the other side Zacatecas, at last accounts, had not been occupied by the French. Further North in the Mexican States bordering on New-Mexico, including Durango, New-Leon, Couhuila, Chihuahua, Sonora, &c., the former obeyed the rule of VIDAURRI, who has not as yet showed himself favorable to the French, and the same can be said of Sonora and the others. In the South, the French have not yet attempted to penetrate far in the State of Guerrero. For example, ALVAREZ is absolute master, and, according to accounts received, is inimical to the French, who, he believes, are going to destroy the privileges of the caciques. The power of ALVAREZ, or rather his son, for the father is now old, is omnipotent among the Pinto Indians of the South, who are a very warlike race, and will be a formidable enemy to the French if roused to action.

But the worst foe that French occupation in Mexico has now to contend with is not a military one; it is rather one of politics. Dissensions have broken out among the allies, and this in reality is what calls Gen. BAZAINE back to the capital, with his work half finished. This appears from the correspondence that has taken place last month between Gen. NEIGRE, the Military Governor of Mexico City, and Archbishop LABISTADA, dated Jan. 16. It appears from this correspondence that the party of the clergy, far from being satisfied with the manner in which the French have conducted the Government, cherish complaints very similar to those that they vented against JUAREZ'S Administration, while the French General, in his turn, imputes to this party a censurable line of policy, capable of destroying the prestige of the intervention, by raising for it difficulties as well as enemies. This angry correspondence between the above-named influential personages was occasioned by the appearance of an incendiary publication, which was widely circulated in the capital, and excited much alarm, so that the relations between the Mexican Archbishop and the French military authorities, are far from being of a friendly nature. As a matter of course, the position of the Regency, who nominally govern, and of which Archbishop LABISTADA no longer forms a part—having withdrawn some time ago, on account of a difference on the subject of the confiscated property of the clergy—is rather embarrassing.

The unexpected return of the French Commander-in-Chief to the Capital, may be rather imputed to this dispute between his subordinate military officer and the Archbishop, than to the reasons alleged by the publication already mentioned. The want of good feeling between a large part of the Conservative party, represented by the Archbishop, and the French authorities is, so much the more serious, as beside introducing into the complicated labyrinth of subjects in dispute a religious element, it occasions conflicts which there exists in that country no power sufficiently high to be able to prevent, as the Regency may be said to be deficient altogether of any real authority, as well from its transient character as from the circumstances that gave it support and existence.

On account of these difficulties, the arrival of the Archduke MAXIMILIAN to assume the imperial power, may well be anxiously looked for by those desirous of a certain reëstablishment of order, as his exalted position above all parties may possibly enable him to act as a mediator between them.

I have sent you a translation of Gen. NEIGRE'S letter to the Archbishop, which appeared in the official gazette of the 19th of January, dated Mexico, Jan. 16, and the Archbishop's reply, which was rather angry. The Archbishop, in his reply, protests against the "two individuals who take upon themselves to be the Government," and against the circulars of the 9th of November and the 15th of December. He adds that the Church "suffers now in Mexico the same attacks as during the Government of JUAREZ," and that "it was never known to be more cruelly persecuted."

The *Estafette* says on this subject:

"The religious interests invoked with as much injustice as imprudence have served as a pretext for a secret war against the intervention and the Government, which is its work. These intrigues, which have just begun to show themselves in a pitiful manner, date from some months back, and are continued uninterruptedly. This scandalous affair has been preparing itself with much order and perseverance. At first timid and humble, the faction that prepared it has been getting stronger through the indulgence that has been allowed it, until, becoming mutinous, it has dared to throw down the gauntlet to the intervention, its chiefs and its line of policy."

It was no doubt the unpleasant state of affairs in the capital, more likely to favor the party of JUAREZ than that of the intervention, which has induced the French Commander-in-Chief to leave the scene of his triumphs and return to the capital from the State of Michoacan, where he was. As already mentioned, Gen. BAZAINE was expected in the capital about the middle of February, and it was believed that on his return some decided measures would be adopted with relation to the Archbishop. In the meantime the Franco-Mexican forces, it seems, were continuing their march to Zacatecas, which place, at the last accounts, although it was not known for certain whether it had been occupied yet, it was considered to be probable.

According to the *Estafette*, VIDAURRI refused to receive JUAREZ at Monterey if he came accompanied with more than 200 horsemen, and that, in consequence, he had determined to go to Durango, with a force of 1,000 men that attends him as an escort, and from there to one of the ports of the Pacific; but the *Siglo* of this city says that it is not certain that JUAREZ has left Saltillo, as his position at that place is excellent for defence, being separated from San Luis, which is eighty leagues distant by a desert unprovided with anything except water. The same paper adds that many of the acts of adhesion published in the Franco-Mexican papers as proceeding from towns of importance, are only Indian villages with one or two dozen inhabitants.

One of the Havana newspapers says, in a recent issue, that JUAREZ and his family had passed over into the United States, the remains of his army having been disbanded, adding that JUAREZ and his son-in-law, SANTACILIA, a Cuban, had succeeded in placing in the United States a fortune of six millions of dollars. This is given as a report brought from Mexico to Santiago de Cuba, but upon what foundation I cannot say. There are so many different reports as to the whereabouts of JUAREZ, that it is impossible to say where he is, but most likely he has not left Saltillo. According to the last accounts, sent from San Luis by Gen. MEJIA, JUAREZ had stopped at Saltillo, with the intention of going to Matamoras, if the Franco-Mexican forces advanced in the above direction, and of embarking at the last-named port to seek for shelter at Oajaca. He was accompanied only by TEJADA, who acted as universal minister. His family were at Monterey.

JUAREZ'S army, say the Franco-Mexican papers, only consists of the forces in Oajaca, under the command of DIAZ, and those that are at Zacatecas, with DONLADO and ORTEGA. These latter are estimated by the Interventionists at four or five thousand men.

The Franco-Mexican papers attribute the suspension of operations against Zacatecas to the fact that DONLADO and ORTEGA were making arrangements to submit to the intervention. But as the same tale was told with respect to DONLADO, at Guadalajara, and the Franco-Mexican papers have already declared that Gen. BAZAINE will hold no communication of such a nature with ORTEGA, looking upon him as a prisoner-of-war who has escaped, very little credence can be attached to these excuses for the sudden delay that the French have exhibited in their otherwise rapid progress. The last accounts mentioned Gen. CASTAGUY as threatening Zacatecas, and MEJIA'S Division moved in that direction from San Luis on the 19th ult. Some time since it was reported that Zacatecas was taken, but since then the movements of the French army have been very tardy, and now that the Commander-in-Chief has left for the capital, the Franco-Mexican papers boast that the purification of the interior is complete, but as I have already said, a glance at the map of Mexico will show its absurdity.

According to the Spanish accounts from St. Domingo, the insurgents suffered a defeat at San Pedro on the 23d from the Dominican Gen. ABAU, in the service of the Spanish Government. The account says that the President of the so-called Dominican Republic, SALCEDO, was nearly being taken prisoner by a Spanish horse soldier, and only escaped by putting spurs to his horse and through his great agility. The General of the insurgents, CABAS, was killed at the first charge, and another Chief, named HERNANDEZ, was likewise killed while attempting to escape, after having surrendered a prisoner.

Gen. SANTANA was lately in great danger, having been surprised by a party of the insurgents in his camp at San Geronimo; they were, however, put to flight. Another Spanish General, PUELLO, has explored the Valley of San Juan, without meeting any enemy. In the Sabana de los Jobos, on the road from Las Matas to Banica, he found the bodies of the individuals lately executed by order of FLORENZINO, amounting to twenty. They were lying in a ditch, and PUELLO had them buried.

According to letters received from Azua, dated the 2d and 3d inst., two columns of Spanish troops had left that place, by sea and land, for the purpose of occupying Reiba and Barahona, where they expected to unite on the 6th, thus leaving, say the letters, all that part of the south of St. Domingo, as far as the Haytian frontier, pacified.

The Provisional Government of the Dominicans have commenced the publication of a small official paper, to make the people acquainted with all that occurs. For, they say, the revolution being the exclusive work of the masses, upon whom falls the responsibility of the results, there is no reason that the news should be concealed from them, whether good or bad. The movement was not inaugurated by the more instructed, but the contrary, they having only followed the others.

Havana is now rejoicing in the midst of the carnival, to-day being the celebrated *Mardi gras*.

"LARA."

Sharp Correspondence.

LETTER FROM GEN. NEIGRE TO THE ARCHBISHOP OF MEXICO.

MEXICO, Jan. 16, 1864.

YOUR GRACE: I have just been made acquainted with a circumstance of very serious import. Several incendiary publications, which have been put under the doors of certain houses, and scattered clandestinely among the public, have been transmitted to me.

The authors of this culpable publication magnify petty material interests which our holy religion repudiates, and appeal to the most detestable passions against the army of his Majesty the Emperor, which has come to rescue Mexico from anarchy and afford protection to the shepherds of souls in order to allow them the greatest liberty in their holy mystery; thus they forget that those prelates, of whom they pretend to be the organ, and whom they make to appear as humiliated and despised, have never been surrounded with more respect and admiration.

I wish to believe, your Grace, that you are ignorant of these criminal manœuvres. I therefore come to denounce them and to address to you an entreaty for the interest of the public order and tranquillity; since, in the name of the Catholic religion, of which we Frenchmen are the eldest sons, and in the name of the prelates whom we cover our respects, a degraded party is in movement to disturb the national repose. Tell that party, your Grace, that we are watching it and know its machinations; that the French army, in accord with the lawful Government of the country, will maintain tranquillity; tell it that although we are always unwilling to employ violent measures of repression, we shall know, if circumstances put us under that painful obligation, how to make them return again to the obscurity from which they dare to send their diatribes as the real enemies of Mexico.

Be pleased to tell them this, your Grace, and, if they stop at your evangelical words, your Grace will have done a great service to humanity, and, failing their gratitude, you will have ours.

Baron NIEGRE, General in command.

To His Grace, Monsenor, the Archbishop of Mexico.

REPLY OF THE ARCHBISHOP OF MEXICO, TO GEN. NEIGRE.

In reply to your favor of the 15th instant, I have the honor to assure you, with respect to incendiary writings distributed through the city, that I have not had, nor even now have any knowledge of them up to the present time. It would, then, have been necessary that I should have read them to be able to answer you, and I would thank you sincerely if you would have the kindness to send me a copy of them.

Here I would finish my letter if you did not speak in yours of certain assertions, that independently of the indicated writings, you throw upon the Mexican clergy. It would therefore be indispensable to rectify these assertions in case they were not exact.

There is a justifiable fact, and publicly notorious, and it is that we have all protested against those two *individuals who assume to be a Government*, and against the circulars of the 9th November and 15th December of last year, and we are declaring *categorically* that the church in the plenitude of its immunities and rights, is at present the object of the same attacks which it had to suffer during the government of JUAREZ; that never was the church seen so bitterly persecuted; and that we, the Chief Prelate, according to the position in which we have been placed, find ourselves in a worse situation than at that period.

Your Excellency tells me that in the exercise of our sacred ministry the pastors of souls enjoy the greatest protection and most complete liberty, and have never seen themselves surrounded by greater respect and veneration.

Your Excellency, then, will see by that that the two documents quoted (our manifesto and your letter) represent, with respect to the position of the church and its pastors, two propositions entirely contradictory, and that of those two propositions the one is necessarily true and the other consequently false.

In conformity to the statement of the facts, and to the deductions of logic, it would result, that we, a Mexican Prelate, find ourselves, according to your assertion, in the alternative of denying those writings or of retracting our words.

We could not retract, because we have spoken the truth, protested justly and acted rightfully, and we feel in our conscience that we have been placed in the painful necessity of acting thus.

From what your Excellency tells me, I infer that you are badly informed as to the situation of the Mexican Church, and I am convinced that if you had well known the facts, the interests discussed and the motives which have determined our conduct, you would have done us justice in the opinion which you would have formed of that conduct.

I have the honor to send to your Excellency a copy of my protest, Receive, &c.

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

THE SHERMAN-PORTER EXPEDITION.

Defeat of the Rebels on the Yazoo River.

RETALIATION FOR REBEL ATROCITY.

AFFAIRS IN ARKANSAS.

CAIRO, Sunday, Feb. 14.

Memphis papers of the 12th, contain no news.

The steamer *Platte Valley*, has returned from Satatia, on the Yazoo River, where she and the other transports and gunboats with Porter and Sherman's expedition, were attacked on the 5th instant, by a force of 3,000 Texans, who, with artillery and musketry, fired into the transports, wounding six soldiers.

A fight ensued, in which a portion of our infantry and the gunboats participated, and which resulted in dislodging and driving the enemy, with what loss is unknown. Eight of our men were killed and thirty wounded.

The Eleventh Illinois Volunteers, with negro cavalry and infantry, were engaged in the affair.

The enemy were also driven from Mechanicsville without loss to us.

A sick negro soldier, belonging to Col. WOOD'S command, who had straggled from his regiment, was murdered by the rebels. A Lieutenant and two privates, who committed the deed, were captured, and Col. WOOD, in retaliation, had them blindfolded, and caused them to kneel on the dead body of the negro they had murdered, when they were shot.

Col. ANDRAW, of the Third Minnesota Regiment at Little Rock has been made a Brigadier-General. His regiment has reënlisted, and a portion of it arrived here to-day, en route home.

All was quiet at Little Rock. Deserters were coming into our lines in large numbers, and regiments were were forming of them, two of which had already been filled.

The deserters from PRICE'S Army state that no knowledge of the President's amnesty proclamation existed among PRICE'S men, and they express the opinion that, as soon as its conditions are known, very little will be left of his army.

From the Mississippi.

CAIRO, Sunday, Feb. 14.

The reorganization meeting at Memphis on the 10th adopted the resolutions of emancipation as rendered by Gov. JOHNSON.

Natchez advices of the 5th represent that a healthy reaction is taking place in that vicinity. The planters are returning to their allegiance and property, and a large number of deserters are coming into our lines. They report that the country is in a terrible state of disorganization; all the males between 16 and 50 years of age were being taken as conscripts. Boots sold at $200 per pair, coats $350, overshoes from $100 to $150.

The Union sentiment in and around Natchez is growing. Eighty-four men have enlisted in the Second Louisiana Cavalry from one section alone. Much sickness prevails in the contraband camps, and the small-pox is raging to a considerable extent, many dying for want of proper treatment. There are also many cases among the citizens.

The Judiciary District of Natchez has been fully reorganized under Judge HART and his associates.

Gen. CHETLAIN, Commander of the colored troops of the State of Tennessee, has left for Memphis.

A number of horse-thieves and notorious counterfeiters escaped from Cairo jail last night.

The steamer *Man* passed here to-day for Cincinnati, with 620 bales of cotton.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

INTERESTING NEWS FROM RICHMOND.

Reported Escape of One Hundred and Nine Union Officers.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Feb. 14.

A gentleman who, to-night, arrived from the Army of the Potomac, saw, before he left there, a Richmond paper of Thursday, found on the person of a deserter who came into our lines, in which appears an article stating that one hundred and nine officers have escaped from the Libby prison, by digging a tunnel under the street for that purpose. It is supposed the prisoners had been engaged upon the work for at least a month. They were missed at roll-call, and forthwith troops were dispatched in various directions to capture them. Four were overtaken on the Williamsburg and Hanover Court-House road. The others, it is suspected, were secreted in the neighborhood of Richmond. The guards were arrested on the belief that they were in collusion with the prisoners, but were afterward released, the subterranean mode of escape having become known. The paper says that NEAL DOW was not among the runaways, but was probably waiting to accompany the next batch.

The deserter above referred to says a large number of his regiment, the Fourteenth Louisiana, are barefoot, and that the daily ration consists of a quarter of a pound of meat and one pint of meal.

There have been no active military movements in our army for a week past.

ANOTHER REPORT.

Capt. JOHN F. PORTER, of the Fourteenth New-York Cavalry, arrived here to-day overland from Richmond, having escaped two weeks ago from Libby Prison. He left the prison in a rebel uniform, having secured an abandoned one, and remained nine days in Richmond without exciting suspicion. Among the officers recently escaped from Libby Prison are Colonel STRIBLEY, Colonel TIPPIN, Major JOHN HENRY and Colonel RODGERS; but it is not known yet whether they have succeeded in getting clear of the rebel dominions. The rations issued to the officers in the prison consisted of a quart of rice to sixteen men every eight days, a small piece of corn bread every day to each, about four ounces of very poor fresh meat once a day, and salt and vinegar very rarely.

Arrest of an Alleged Swindler in Boston.

BOSTON, Sunday, Feb. 14.

The Sunday papers mention the arrest of PHILANDER H. PEASE, representing himself as a member of a respectable London firm, on charges of swindling. It is alleged that he purchased wool to the value of fifteen or twenty thousand dollars of RILEY & Co., wool-dealers in Congress-street, which he shipped to Rockville, Conn., giving them a check on the Rockville Bank for the amount, which check was returned unpaid,

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT CIRCUIT—*Part I.*—Nos. 1301, 1303, 1305, 1307, 1309, 1311, 1313, 1315, 1321, 1323, 1325, 1327, 1329, 1371, 1373, 1375, 1385, 1387, 1389, 1393. *Part II.*—Nos. 600, 618, 620, 1068, 806, 852, 260, 660, 774, 898, 900, 1002, 1000, 686, 305, 1001, 1003, 1035, 931, 659.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Part I.*—Nos. 2315, 3295, 3439, 1079, 3421, 3433, 3437, 2153, 2155, 769, 3363, 3213, 3415, 3271, 3243, 2359. *Part II.*—Nos. 3160, 2018, 3460, 3284, 3500, 3312, 2958, 2258, 3506, 3508, 3510, 2512, 3514, 3516.

COMMON PLEAS.—General Term.—Nos. 1,2,3,4,5,6,7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73½.

Internal Revolue—The Liquor Dealers Beaten.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—FEB. 13.

Before Judge Shipman.

United States vs. *James Reilly.*—Judge SHIPMAN, on Saturday, rendered his decision on the motion for a new trial in this case, as follows:

SHIPMAN, *J.*—The defendant has been convicted of a misdemeanor, for carrying on the business of a retail dealer in liquors without having taken out a license therefor, as required by the Act of Congress, approved July 1, 1862, commonly known as the Internal Revenue Act, and by the amendments to that act, approved March 3, 1863. A motion for a new trial is now made on several distinct grounds, which have been fully argued. I will notice them in the order in which they have been presented to the court.

The first is, that after a jury had been empanneled and sworn, they were dismissed from the box, and a new jury were empanneled and sworn in, who tried the cause. It is insisted that the defendant was twice put in jeopardy by this proceeding. The facts are these: The jury were empanneled and sworn, by inadvertence, before the prisoner had been arraigned, or had in any manner answered to the indictment. The prisoner was, in contemplation of law, *coram non judice*. The proceeding in empanneling the jury, at that time, was a mere nullity. The defendant could not have been required to proceed to trial. It was, therefore, not merely in the discretion, but it was the duty of the court to disregard the irregular proceeding, and after the prisoner had been arraigned and plead to the indictment, direct the jury to be empanneled in the regular order. No injury was done the defendant. The jury which tried him were drawn from the whole panel, including all those who had been irregularly sworn. The defendant had not been put in any jeopardy. No step had been taken in the proceeding that affected him or that could in any manner have resulted in touching his rights. No case has been cited which would warrant the claim set up by the defendant that he has been put twice in jeopardy. Courts have some discretion in protecting the administration of justice, and they have gone much farther in the exercise of that discretion than the court went in this case. (U. S. *vs.* Morris, 1 Curtis C. C. R., 23.) The motion cannot be sustained on this ground.

The second ground upon which a new trial is asked is, that the court refused to instruct the jury that they were judges of the law in criminal cases, instead of the court. This is no new question in the courts of the United States. Whatever may have been the views of some of the Judges of those courts in the early days of the republic, it is well understood that the settled practice of these tribunals has, for many years, been in accordance with that followed upon this trial. Nor does this view of the law rest upon the single decision of Mr. Justice Story in the case of the United States *vs.* Battiste, cited and criticised on the argument, as counsel seemed to suppose. The same question was considered at length, after full argument, by that eminent jurist, Mr. Justice Curtis, in the case of U. S. *vs.* Morris (1 Curtis, C. C. R., p. p. 48 and 63.) In a luminous and able opinion, he considers the state of the English law at the time of the adoption of the Federal Constitution, and conclusively shows, that when that Constitution was founded, it was the settled rule of the common law, that in criminal cases the court decided the law, and the jury the facts. He also shows that the legislation of Congress has proceeded upon the idea that such was the law, for in the Act of 29th April, 1806, Sec. 6, it is provided that, in case of a division of opinion between the Judges of the Circuit Court on any question arising in a criminal case, such question may be certified to the Supreme Court, "and shall by said court be *finally decided*. And the decision of the Supreme Court, and their order in the premises, shall be remitted to the Circuit Court, and be there entered of record, and have effect according to the nature and effect of such order." Mr. Justice Curtis well puts the question: "Now, can it be that, after a question arising in a criminal trial has been certified to the Supreme Court, and there, in the language of this act, finally decided, and their order remitted here, and entered of record, when the trial comes on the jury may rightfully revise and reverse this final decision?" I think but one answer can be given to this question, and if it were an open one, I should have little hesitation in overruling the claim of the defendant in this case. But I regard it as already authoritatively settled, and I cannot conclude this brief reference to the law in more impressive and fitty chosen words than those with which the learned Judge closes the opinion which I have already cited: "A strong appeal has been made to the court by one of the defendant's counsel, upon the ground that the exercise of this power by juries is important to the preservation of the rights and liberties of the citizen. If I thought so, I should pause long before I denied its existence. But a good deal of reflection has convinced me that the argument drawn from this quarter is really the other way. As long as the Judges of the United States are obliged to express their opinions publicly, to give their reasons when called upon in the usual mode, and to stand responsible for them, not only to public opinion, but to a Court of impeachment, I can apprehend very little danger of the laws being wrested to purposes of injustice. But, on the other hand, I do consider that this power and corresponding duty of the court to authoritatively declare the law, is one of the highest safeguards of the citizen. The sole end of Courts of Justice is to enforce the laws uniformly and impartially, without respect to persons or times, or the opinions of men. To enforce popular laws is easy. But when an unpopular cause is a just cause—when a law unpopular in some locality is to be enforced there—then comes the strain upon the administration of justice; and few unprejudiced men would hesitate as to where the strain would be most firmly borne. I have entered thus at large into this important question, in the course of a jury trial, with unaffected reluctance. Having been directly and strongly appealed to, and finding that no Judge of any Court of the United States had, in any published opinion, examined it upon such grounds, that I could feel I had a right to repose upon his decision without more, I know not how to avoid the duty which was thus thrown upon me. My firm conviction is, that under the Constitution of the United States, juries in criminal cases have not the right to decide upon questions of law; and if they render a general verdict, their duty and their oath require them to apply to the facts, as they may find them, the law given to them by the Court."

The third error alleged is, that the court required the counsel to argue the question of the constitutionality of the law under which the defendant was indicted to the court, instead of the jury. It is difficult to see what error there could be in this. The main question, to which branch of the court belonged the power of deciding the law of the case, had been determined, and it would seem that ordinary regularity and decorum would require that the argument on that question should be addressed to that branch of the Court which was to decide it, instead of the one which had no rightful power over it. The Court certainly understood the counsel, when the question was raised on the trial, to acquiesce entirely in this view of the matter. But, in any aspect of the question, the Court is of opinion that the direction given to argue the question of the constitutionality of the law to the Court, was no more an error than it would have been to direct the counsel to go to the jury on the facts. While the jury are the exclusive judges of the fact, the Court is the exclusive judge of the law, and the orderly and decorous conduct of a trial would seem to obviously indicate that arguments of counsel upon each of these features of the cause should be severally addressed specially to that branch of the tribunal to which their decision appertains.

The fourth ground upon which this motion rests is, that the Court allowed a witness to give evidence of a specific sale of liquor by the defendant at his place of business, after the day alleged in the indictment. The indictment was for carrying on the trade or business, &c. It was, in the nature of the case, a continuous transaction; and, although a day had to be alleged, the exact time is never material, in such a case, on the proof. The evidence of this witness went to the jury with the caution from the court that the fact of the sale made on the day testified to by him was not conclusive proof of the fact alleged in the indictment, but only tended to prove it. The day alleged was the 6th, and the witness stated, as I find from my minutes, that the transaction alluded to by him took place *on or about* the 7th. The fact went to the jury with the remark of the court addressed to them, that the fact testified to was only to be regarded by them so far as it tended to prove the business carried on by the defendant, at the place in question, on or before the 6th of June. The fact that the defendant sold the witness a glass of liquor on the 7th, from a store long occupied by him, and in a bar-room in that store fitted up with all the paraphernalia of a regular retail liquor shop, certainly tended to prove that the same business was carried on there the day before.

The fifth and last ground upon which a new trial is asked, is the allegation that the Act imposing the license is repugnant to that clause of the Constitution of the United States, which provides that "all duties, imposts and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States." The Court is referred to the 37th section of the Act which recognizes the well-known fact that execution of the law might be resisted, and even temporarily prevented within the limits of some States or other territory of the United States, and provides for the collection of the tax as soon as the *de facto* authority of the Government should be reestablished therein. But this recognition of this possible and probable state of things by Congress furnishes no valid objection to the law itself. The law is uniform, and thereby conforms to the Constitution. Its validity does not depend upon the celerity or uniformity with which it can be executed in some disturbed districts of the county. Taxes, both State and National, are required to be uniform. This is an elementary principle of legislation, resting upon the solid foundations of justice. But it is a novel doctrine that a law, uniform in its provisions, can be annulled by the refusal of a portion of those upon whom it is designed to operate to comply with its provisions. If this notion were to prevail, civil commotion or foreign invasion within a small district of the country would paralyze the Government, and repeal the fundamental law upon which its existence depends. The very resistance of this defendant thus far to the law, shows that its execution has not been uniform, but it would not be soberly argueed that this fact has the remotest effect upon the validity of the Act itself. The recognition of the fact by Congress, in the Act itself, that its execution might be forcibly delayed in some parts of the country by combinations of individuals until put down by arms, can no more affect its binding force than the recognition of the fact that its execution might be delayed by this defendant, or any number situated like him, until its enforcement upon him or them should be effected through the power and according to the form of a judicial tribunal.

Some suggestions were made on the argument as to the power of Congress to pass a law imposing a license duty on those who are engaged in business, which is a subject of police regulation of the States. These questions have been disposed of by Mr. Justice Nelson, and therefore require no discussion in this place. I have given the questions raised in this case as full an examination as the brief time since the argument yesterday would allow, and I am entirely satisfied that the motion should be overruled on all the grounds.

The Judge sentenced the prisoner in the following terms:

Riley, you have been convicted of carrying on the business of retailing distilled spirits and other liquors at a store in this City, without having taken a license as required by the Act of Congress. You have had an impartial trial, and of the correctness of the verdict of the jury no one who heard the evidence can have any doubt. The statute under which you have been convicted leaves it discretionary with the court to impose a fine upon you, or direct you to be imprisoned for the space of not more than two years, or both. I have given your case much thought, and as the law reposes such a large discretion in the court, I have been anxious to exercise it in that spirit and manner which will best subserve the ends of justice, and secure that obedience to the law which the public good imperatively demands. A severe sentence might be vindicated upon many grounds. The law which you have refused to obey was enacted to uphold and strengthen the Government, which others are seeking to destroy. It operated with no great severity upon you—certainly not greater than upon millions who daily submit to its provisions. A business like yours, devoted to the sale of luxuries, should be the very last to escape any share of the public burdens. Yet, it seems that some of those who follow it are the most strenuous in seeking to avoid the just and moderate tax imposed upon them. I therefore feel justified in saying that a severe sentence would not be without weighty reasons to support it.

On the other hand, I have considered that your conviction, and the explanation of the law given by the court may have a salutary effect upon those who have hitherto refused to comply with it, under some vague notion that they were in some way to escape its operation. I have finally come to the conclusion that the lesson of your conviction will not be lost upon them, by reason of a mild sentence upon you. I trust that, in this, I shall not be mistaken. If such shall prove to be the case, those who continue to disregard the law will find that it is a mistake which I shall not be likely to fall into a second time.

The judgment and sentence of the court is, that you be imprisoned twenty days, and pay a penalty of sixty dollars.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Feb. 13, 1864—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last have been: 73 bbls. Ashes, 11,693 bbls. Flour, 445 bbls. and 1,625 bags Corn Meal, 3,917 bushels Wheat, 3,305 bushels Corn, 5,884 bushels Oats, 540 bushels Malt, 2,763 pkgs. Provisions, and 1,262 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales 50 bbls., including Pots at $8 87½, and Pearls at $10 ₱ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse this morning, 351 bbls., including 318 bbls. Pot, and 33 bbls. Pearl.

COFFEE—Has been in good demand and held more firmly. Java 41c.; Laguayra and Maracaibo, 33c.@35c.; Ceylon, 33c.@34c.; Rio, 33¼c.@35c.; St. Domingo, 30½c.@31c., ₱ lb.

COAL—Is quiet in this market. In Philadelphia there is very little shipping demand, except to supply the Government, and business is dull and neglected, with but orders coming in, and prices are unsettled and nearly nominal, miners generally being free sellers at $6 50@$7 ₱ ton, aboard at Richmond.

COTTON—Continues dull and heavy to-day. Middling at 80¼c.@81½c.; chiefly within the range, ₱ lb. Sales and resales since our last, 600 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been very dull and heavy to-day. Holders have been eager to sell, while the demand has been quite limited. Sales since our last, 7,100 bbls., including Superfine State and Western, at $5 20@$6 50; poor to choice extra State, at $6 70@$7 20, chiefly at $6 75@$6 90; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $7 20@$7 45 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$6 20	@$6 50
Extra State	6 70	@ 7 20
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	6 75	@ 9 25
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g br'ds.	7 20	@ 7 45
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	7 50	@ 9 25
Extra Genesee	7 30	@ 9 25
Poor to very choice extra Missouri	7 65	@11 50

Southern Flour continues quiet at declining prices; sales since our last, 950 bbls., at $7 50@$8 10 for poor to good superfine; $8 15@$11 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is depressed; sales 650 bbls. extra at $6 75@$8 80, the latter an extreme rate, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour continues inactive at $5 50@$6 50 ₱ bbl. Sales 100 bbls. Corn Meal continues in fair request at $5 35@$5 65 for Jersey, $6 20@$6 25 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Total sales, 240 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been dull and heavy to-day. The export demand has been quite limited, though prices, especially of Spring, have been quoted down 1c. ₱ bushel. Sales, since our last 64,000 bushels, including White Western at $1 83; Amber Western at $1 70@$1 73; Red Western at $1 65@$1 69; Amber Iowa, Wisconsin and Green Bay, $1 59@$1 62, in store and delivered, the latter an extreme rate; Milwaukee Club at $1 55@$1 59; Chicago Spring, $1 54@$1 58½; White State at $1 85@$1 90 ₱ bushel. Corn has been in good request, chiefly for Government use, at higher prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 42,000 bushels, at $1 25 for mixed Western, in store, holders now refusing to sell at even $1 26; $1 18@$1 22 for inferior to good Jersey Yellow, and $1 22@$1 24 for Yellow Southern; $1 27 for old Yellow Western, a small lot, ₱ bushel. Rye continues quiet at $1 27@$1 35 ₱ bushel. Sales, 1,000 bushels. Oats are in more demand, at buoyant quotations. We quote Canada at 88c.@90c.; Western at 90c.@91c.; State at 89c.@90c.; Jersey at 82c.@87c. ₱ bushel. Barley continues in request at $1 20@$1 45, as extremes, ₱ bushel; sales 6,200 bushels. Barley Malt at $1 50@$1 60 ₱ bushel. Sales 1,500 bushels.

HAY—North River Bale continues in fair request at $1 10@$1 40 for inferior to prime, in large and small lots, ₱ 100 lbs.

HIDES—Receipts have been fair, and sales moderate this week. The week's business in the principal kinds, Messrs. H. D. HULL & Co. notice, thus:—*Dry Hides*—There has continued a fair demand for the trade, and other buyers, throughout the week, at about quoted rates, and sales to a fair extent have been effected as below reported. The principal transactions have been in California and River Plate, though the more common descriptions are in active request at full rates, but are in moderate supply. Of the cargo of the *Demetrio Fario*, from Montevideo, about one half was sold previous to arrival. *Wet-Salted Hides*—For Domestic Slaughters the demand is active at full prices. Foreign descriptions are also in request, but we are without stock. *Upper Leather Stock*—There prevails a good demand for this description, principally from Eastern tanners and dealers, at firm rates. *Calcutta Hides*—In Buffaloes there has been more doing. The balance of the stock is held beyond the views of buyers. The *Pocahontas*, arrived this week, brings 38 bales Buffalo and 10 bales Cow, which are not yet landed. Week's receipts have been 29,124 Hides from foreign ports, and 36,323 from coastwise ports, as follows: 29,956 Dry and 5,802 Wet Salted California, per *Arracan*, and 1,005 from New-Orleans. Total, 65,447 Hides, exclusive of 48 bales Calcutta, per *Pocahontas*. Week's Imports since the 1st instant have been 51,937 Hides from foreign, and 30,572 from coastwise ports. Total, 65,447 Hides. Sales have been 54,900 Hides, as follows: 7,700 Dry Buenos Ayres, 21@22 lbs., 29c.@29½c., cash, usual selection; 1,500 Dry Buenos Ayres, to arrive, 23 lbs., 29c., cash, usual selection; 2,500 Dry Montevideo, 21 lbs., 28¼c., cash, usual selection; 25,000 Dry California, 21@23 lbs., 29½c., six months, usual selection; 1,300 Dry California, 25 lbs., 29c., cash, usual selection; 3,700 Dry Central America, 18@20 lbs., on private terms; 1,000 Dry West Indies, 20 lbs., on private terms; 700 Dry Honduras, 20 lbs., on private terms; 500 Dry Salted Maracaibo, 30 lbs., on private terms; 125 bales Calcutta Buffalo, 20 lbs., 18½c., cash; 5,000 Wet Salted California, 50 lbs., 15c., six months; 2,300 City Slaughters, 60@70 lbs., 11½c.@12c., cash; 500 Country Slaughters, 75 lbs., 11¼c., cash; 1,600 Army Slaughters, 75 lbs., on private terms; 1,500 Western Slaughters, 70 lbs., 11¾c., cash. The stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides is 247,200, (same time last year 245,100, year before 202,000,) and 375 bales.

HOPS—Are in good demand at from 26c.@35c., according to quality, and crop of 1862, at 20c.@23c. ₱ lb. The Cooperstown *Freeman's Journal* says: "Of strictly prime Hops there are none left in the country, and few, if any, in the hands of city dealers. Mr. SCOTT showed us samples of very nice Hops, for which he paid 25 cents; they were a second or third grade. He and other dealers are paying all the way from 12 to 20 cents for poor to fair quality of Hops. There are a great many very poor Hops, for which there is no present market."

IRON—The Philadelphia *North American* says: "There is a very active demand for Pig Metal, and prices continue firm and advancing, with large sales at fully former rates, including 6,000 tons, mostly Anthracite No. 1, at $45, cash, new held at $50, and 2,000 tons Glendon Forge at $46, cash, delivered here. Scotch Pig is scarce, and worth $50 @ ton; Blooms and Boiler Plates are scarce and high. For manufactured Iron the demand is very large, and most of the mills refuse to take orders except at a further advance, being fully supplied for some time to come. Fancy Iron is ½c. ₱ lb. higher.

LEATHER—The movements in this line, during the week, [illegible] WHEEL & WEIDENMEYER notice thus: "*Hemlock Sole*—The inquiry continues active. During the week, rather less buyers than usual have appeared in our market—which may be partly accounted for by the light stock held open for inspection in our warehouses. Receipts have been of fair extent, and were fully absorbed by numerous small orders held over in consequence of short supply. The market is bare of desirable leather; Orinoco quality is scarce and much wanted. Prices quite firm. *Oak Sole*—The demand is active for all weights, at firm figures. Crop Leather has advanced about 1c. ₱ lb. since our last. Receipts and sales about equal. Stock quite small. *Week's Receipts* of Sole Leather about 53,000 sides."

MOLASSES—Has been in more demand, since our last, including New Orleans, 55c.@73c.; Cuba Muscovado, 43c.@55c.; Clayed Cuba, 42c.@45c. ₱ gallon. Sales 850 hhds., and 1,200 bbls.

NAVAL STORES—Have been inactive, including Spirits Turpentine, at $2 95@$3 ₱ gallon; Tar at $11 50@$14 ₱ bbl., and Resin at $28 50@$35 50 ₱ 280 lbs.

OILS—Continue in moderate demand at buoyant rates. We quote: Crude Whale, $1 10@$1 ₱; Crude Sperm $1 72½@$1 75; Bleached Winter Whale at $1 22½@$1 25; Unbleached Sperm at $1 85@$1 95; Linseed at $1 58@$1 60; No. 1 Lard at $1 07½@$1 15; City Red at 79c.@80c.; Olive at $1 96@$2 ₱ gallon; and $6 25@$6 37½ and $4 75@$5 for pints and quarts; Crude Petroleum, 30c.@31¼c.; Refined do. at 52c.@56c. free, and 46c.@48c., in bond, ₱ gallon. Receipts of Petroleum 3,226 bbls.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in actively inquired for, chiefly by speculative buyers, both for immediate and future delivery, at higher and rising rates. Sales since our last of 3,700 bbls., at $22 87@$23 12½ for New Mess, $23@$23 25 for this and next month's delivery; $21 25@$21 62½ for Mess, last season's packing, and $22 for do., March delivery; $20 25@$20 50 for two-year old Mess, and $20 50@$20 87½ for do., March delivery; $23@$26 for Old and New Clear Mess; $20@$22 50 for Thin Mess; $20 75@$23 50 for Western and City Prime Mess; $16 12½@$18 12 for Old and New Prime ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are in fair request at 11¾c.@14¾c. for Hams, and 8¾c.@9¾c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb.; sales 1,250 packages. Bacon continues in lively request at 11¾c.@13¼c. according to quality, ₱ lb.; sales 1,500 boxes, for immediate and future delivery. Dressed Hogs are in active demand to-day at 9¾c.@11¾c., the latter for choice City, ₱ lb. Lard continues in good demand and advancing; sales 2,250 tcs. and bbls. at 13c.@13¾c., the latter an extreme rate, ₱ lb. Beef is in lively demand at steady rates; sales 2,850 bbls. at $14 50@$16 for Extra Mess, and $12 25@$14 25 for Plain Mess, ₱ bbl.; Prime Mess, $24 50 @$25 50; India Mess, $27 @$30 ₱ tierce. Sales 350 tcs. Beef Hams, $19@$21 ₱ bbl.; sales 270 bbls. Butter is in fair demand at 23c.@29c. for poor to choice Western, and 28c.@35c. for common to choice State, ₱ lb. Cheese continues in fair request at 13¾c.@17c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Has been in more request, including East India at $7 75@$8 75 ₱ 100 lbs.

SALT—Sales to-day 3,250 sacks Ashton's Liverpool Fine, at $3 25 ₱ sack.

SEEDS—Sales in Philadelphia, this week, 1,500 bushels Clover at $8 50@$9; and 1,200 bags recleaned do. at $9 25 ₱ bushel.

SKINS—We notice the arrival of the *Acme*, from Vera Cruz, with 925 bales Goat, of which 249 bales have been sold at 62½c., the balance are not for the present offered. The demand from manufacturers is fair at about quoted rates. For Deer the demand is not quite so brisk as during the last few months, and there is a moderate accumulation of stock. Holders, however, are firm in their views.

SUGARS—Are in fair demand at full prices. Sales, since our last, 730 hhds., including New-Orleans, at 12¾c.@14c., and Cuba, &c., at 12c.@13¼c., and 950 boxes Havana, 13¾c.@14c. ₱ lb. Refined Sugars continue salable and buoyant at 14c.@17½c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 140,000 lbs. at 12¼c.@12¾c., and 41,000 lbs. Grease, at 11¾c.@11¾c. ₱ lb.

TOBACCO—Continues in fair request, at full rates. Sales, 427 hhds. Kentucky, at 12¾c.@24½c., and 131 cases Seed Leaf, at 18c.@28c., ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales have been reported since our last, of 1,350 bbls., in lots, at from 87½c.@90c. ₱ gallon, the market closing buoyantly.

FREIGHTS—Have been quiet to-day. For Liverpool—the engagements, included 1,000 bbls. Flour at 1s.; 390 pkgs. Beef at 1s. 4½d., ₱ bbl., and 2s. ₱ tierce; 1,400 pkgs. Bacon and Butter at 10s.@15s. by sailing vessel, and 30s.@35s. by steamer. For London—2,500 bbls. Flour at 1s. 6d. by sailing vessel, and 1s. 7½d. by steamer; 100 boxes Bacon, by steamer, at 35s.; 300 hhds. Tobacco, by sailing vessel, at 22s. 6d. For Cork or Falmouth—from Havana, with Sugar, for orders, at 55s.@60s. For Bordeaux—300 hhds. Tallow on private terms. For Marseilles—2,500 bbls. Petroleum on private terms. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: a bark, 449 tons, to Cadiz, Light Pipe Staves about $30, and back, with Salt, on private terms; a Schr., 201 tons, to West Coast Africa, $3,500, half gold; a Br. Brig, 140 tons, to Jamaica and back, $1,600, one-third gold; a Br. Barque to Havana, $2,000; a Br. Barque, 282 tons, same voyage, $1300; one, 336 tons, to Cardenas, $1,000; a Br. Brig, 116 tons, to the Windward, 65c., gold, and back from South side Cuba, Molasses on and under deck, $3 50; one, 165 tons, to the Windward, 65c. ₱ bbl., gold; a Brig, 250 tons, to North side Cuba and back, Sugar 44c., and Molasses $3 on deck; a Brig, 189 tons, to St. Croix, 50c. ₱ bbl., gold; a Brit. schooner, 104 tons, to Turks Island and back, Salt, 20c.; a Bremen bark, 337 tons, to Melbourne, a bark from Havana, with the privilege of a second port, to Cork or Falmouth for orders, Sugar; a Brit. brig, 280 tons, to Havre for orders, to discharge at Havre, Calais or Dunkirk, 1,500 Petroleum; ship Tycoon, to San Francisco; a Bremen bark, 328 tons, to Havana, and a bark, 395 tons, on private terms.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Feb. 13.

COTTON dull, at 82c.@83c. for Middling. FLOUR quiet, at $7 50@$8. WHEAT steady, at $1 80@$1 95 for White, and $1 65@$1 68 for Red. CORN quiet; sales, 7,000 bushels, at $1 12. PROVISIONS—An advancing tendency. MESS PORK $22@$22 50. PETROLEUM in good demand, at 28c.@28¾c. for Crude, and 45c.@46c. for Refined. WHISKY steady, at 90c.@91c.

"THE PEN IS MIGHTIER THAN THE SWORD."

THE GOLD PEN—THE BEST OF ALL PENS,

MORTON'S GOLD PENS,

THE BEST PENS IN THE WORLD.

On receipt of any of the following sums in Cash, the subscriber will send by return mail, or otherwise, as directed, a Gold Pen or Pens—*selecting the same according to description*, viz.:

GOLD PENS WITHOUT CASES.

For 25 cents, the Magic Pen; for 38 cents, the Lucky Pen; for 50 cents, the Always-Ready Pen; for 75 cents, the Elegant Pen; and for $1, the Excelsior Pen. These Pens are not numbered, but correspond in sizes to Numbers 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 respectively.

THE SAME PENS IN SILVER-PLATED EXTENSION CASES, WITH PENCILS.

For 50 cents, the Magic Pen; for 75 cents, the Lucky Pen; for $1, the Always-Ready Pen; for $1 25, the Elegant Pen, and for $1 50, the Excelsior Pen. These Pens are Well-Finished, Good-Writing Gold Pens, with Iridosmin Points, the average wear of every one of which will far outlast a gross of the best Steel Pens, *although they are unwarranted, and, therefore, not exchangeable.*

MORTON'S WARRANTED PENS.

The name "A. Morton," "Number," and "Quality," are stamped on the following Pens, and the points are warranted for six months, except against accident.

The Numbers indicate size *only*; No. 1 being the smallest, No. 6 the largest, adapted for the pocket; No. 4 the smallest, and No 10 the largest Mammoth Gold Pen, for the desk.

Long and Medium Nibs of all sizes and qualities. Short Nibs of Numbers 4, 5, 6 and 7, and made only of first quality.

The Long and Short Nibs are fine pointed; the Medium Nibs are Broad, Coarse Business points. The engravings are fac-similies of the sizes and styles.

GOLD PENS, WITHOUT CASES.

For $0 75 a No. 1 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 3d quality.
For $1 a No. 2 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 3d quality.
For $1 25 a No. 3 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 3d quality.
For $1 50 a No. 4 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 3d quality.
For $1 75 a No. 5 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 2d quality.
For $2 25 a No. 6 Pen; $2 75 a No. 7 Pen; $3 25 a No. 8 Pen; $4 a No. 9 Pen; $5 a No. 10 Pen—all 1st quality.

THE SAME GOLD PENS, IN SILVER EXTENSION CASES, WITH PENCILS.

For $1 50 a No. 1 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 3d quality.
For $1 75 a No. 2 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 3d quality.
For $2 a No. 3 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 3d quality.
For $2 50 a No. 4 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 3d quality.
For $3 a No. 5 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 2d quality.
For $3 50 a No. 6 Pen, 1st quality.

GOLD PENS, ALL FIRST QUALITY, IN SILVER-MOUNTED DESK-HOLDERS.

For $2 00 a No. 4 Pen; for $2 25 a No. 5 Pen; for $2 75 a No. 6 Pen; for $3 50 a No. 7 Pen.
For $4 00 a No. 8 Pen; for $5 a No. 9 Pen; and for $6 a No. 10 Pen.

The "1st Quality" are pointed with the very best Iridosmin Points, carefully selected, and none of this quality are sold with the slightest imperfection which skill and the closest scrutiny can detect.

The "2d Quality" are superior to any Pens made by him previous to the year 1860.

The "3d Quality" he intends shall equal in respect to Durability, Elasticity and Good Writing Qualities (the only true considerations) any Gold Pens made elsewhere.

In regard to the Cheap Gold Pens, he begs leave to say that, previous to operating his New and Patented Machines, he could not have made as Good Writing and Durable Pens, for the price, had the Gold been furnished gratuitously.

Parties ordering must in all instances specify the "Name" or the "Number" and "Quality" of the Pens wanted, and be particular to describe the kind they prefer—whether stiff or limber, coarse or fine.

All remittances sent by mail in registered letters are at my risk; and to all who send twenty cents (charge for registering,) in addition to the price of goods ordered, I will guarantee their safe delivery.

Parties sending Gold or Silver will be allowed the full premium on the day received.

TO CLUBS—A discount of 10 per cent. will be allowed on sums of $15, of 15 per cent. on $30, and of 20 per cent on $45, if sent to one address at one time.

Address,

A. MORTON,

No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, NEW-YORK.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MARBLE MANTELS.

The best place in the City to purchase cheap and well finished mantels is at

MARTIN OLSEN'S

MANTEL MANUFACTORY,

No. 326 Navy-st., and No. 66 Flatbush-av., Brooklyn. Long Island, N. Y.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

CARD TO THE READERS AND SUBSCRIBERS of the TIMES, *Herald*, *Tribune*, *Daily News*, *Evening Post*, *Express* and all other City and country newspapers.—JOHN TUCKER & BRO., No. 24 Ann-st., New-York, pay from 7 cents to 7½ cents per pound for old files of newspapers, whether complete or otherwise; written or printed books, without covers, pamphlets, magazines, &c. Also, the highest cash prices paid for all other kinds of paper stock. N. B.—All stock sent us should be marked J. TUCKER & BRO., No. 24 Ann-st., New-York.

THE HIGHEST CASH PRICES PAID for OLD NEWSPAPERS of every description, old PAMPHLETS of every kind, old BLANK BOOKS and LEDGERS that are written full, and all kinds of WASTE PAPER from bankers, insurance companies, brokers, patent medicine depots, printing offices, bookbinders, public and private libraries, hotels, steamboats, railroad companies, express offices &c.

STOCKWELL & EMERSON, No. 25 Ann-st.

BAKER'S COUGH MIXTURE AND FEVER Cooler, Baker's Rheumatic Balm, and Baker's Croup Alleviator, are four things that no family or housekeeper should be ever without. Price $1 per bottle each; also Baker's Kidney and Gravel Remedies will be found invaluable. Price $5. Principal depot No. 154 10th-st., N. Y., near 4th av. Remedies sent to any address in the United States, on receipt of the above amount.

7 1-4 CENTS PER POUND PAID FOR old books, newspapers and pamphlets; also the highest price paid for rags. Call before you sell elsewhere, for we will pay more than any other house in the City. Paper of all kinds manufactured to order.

MANAHAN & MILLER, No. 10 Spruce-st N. Y.

MORE LIGHT.—THE IMPROVED IMPERISHable wicks, which require no regulating or trimming, and save ten per cent. of oil, can now be had at No. 68 Cortlandt-st. Great inducements are offered to agents. They can make from $5 to $10 per day. Apply to E. E. DAVISON, agent, Box No. 1,669 Post-office.

ST. VALENTINE'S DAY.—HO! ALL YE WHO have not purchased your Valentines, fail not to give STRONG a call to-day, and buy a beautiful one, a handsome one, an elegant one, to make glad the hearts of your friends. The old Depot, No. 98 Nassau-st., New-York.

DR. P. B. RANDOLPH, THE AUTHOR and lecturer has been stricken down with a violent complaint of the lungs, in consequence of cold and excessive mental toil, and is unable, in consequence, to write or speak. His physicians advise a season of rest, and accordingly he will remain at his residence, No. 11 West 41st-st., until able to resume his labors.

WEDDING CARDS.

French Note Papers, Seals and Presses, Silver Plates, etc., at J. Everdell's, 302 Broadway, cor. Duane St. For Specimens by mail, send 25 cents.

ACCOUNTS AND PENMANSHIP.—NEW pupils will be received at any time for thorough instruction in the above branches at GOLDSMITH'S Institute, No. 756 Broadway, corner of 8th-st. Separate rooms for ladies and for private instruction.

OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH.

NOTICE TO THE TAILORS OF NEW-YORK.—The hands working for different firms are requested to send in their advance bill of prices on the Spring trade to the Central Committee, Social Reform Hall, No. 231 Grand-st. By request of the Central Committee.

GRAPEVINES, TREES AND SHRUBS pruned, set out, and all kinds of gardening work done, by F. E. GAISS, gardener, No. 215 West 40th-st.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., OPERATING and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 5th-av. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings. The office of the *Scalpel* is at No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House.

LONG ISLAND LOCUST TIMBER AND tree nails and posts for sale for export. All orders directed to JAMES BAILEY, No. 65 South-st., N. Y., or JAMES BAILEY, Newtown, L. I., promptly attended to.

SHEET IRON AND TIN PLATES FOR Sale—By A. A. THOMSON & CO., 215 and 217 Water

PURE COUNTRY MILK.—FAMILIES SUPplied at 8 cents per quart. Address or apply to T. W. DECKER, office No. 155 East 27th-st.

SHOW-CASES AT LOW PRICES.—SILVER white metal, and all kinds of cases, to order. HOFFMAN & FERSH, No. 132 CHATHAM-ST.

REYNOLDS TURBINE WATER WHEELS. —The most perfect, water-saving, powerful and durable wheels in use. TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, 170 B'way.

MACHINERY.

ENGINE FOR SALE CHEAP.—A SIX-horse power steam engine and boiler, boiler front, pipes, grate bars, &c., stored at Unionville, L. I. Greenwood, Bath and Coney Island steam railroad cars pass through the village several times every day. Inquire of A. & T. M. HEGEMAN, at Unionville.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MACHINERY MERchants, No. 13 Dey-st., works at Paterson, N. J., manufacture stationary and portable steam engines and boilers, flax

AUCTION SALES

SCRANTON COAL AT AUCTION!

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 13, 1864.

This company will hold their thirteenth regular monthly auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th day of February, 1864, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the office of the company, No. 20 William-st., at which time they will offer, by
GORDON DRAPER, Auctioneer,
TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND TONS OF FRESH MINED SCRANTON COAL,
embracing all the usual sizes, and deliverable at their depot, Elizabethport, N. J., during the month of March next.

The sale will be positive. Each lot put up will be sold to the highest bidder; no bids in any form whatever being made for account of or on behalf of the company.

Fifty cents per ton, in bankable funds, to be paid at the time and place of sale, and the balance in like funds on receiving the order for the coal, which must be called for within ten days thereafter, and the coal taken away within thirty days from the day of sale, unless navigation is obstructed. Buyers who wish, however, can have an additional thirty days for taking the delivery of their purchases, by making a further deposit of fifty cents per ton within the ten days above specified. Interest, at 7 per cent. per annum, will in such case be charged on the balance, from the time stipulated for payment until paid; and twenty-five cents per ton to cover the expense of stocking the coal—both to be paid on delivery of order.

The other conditions of sale will be substantially those hitherto accepted by all purchasers, by private contract, of coal deliverable at Elizabethport, so far as applicable. The coal will be delivered direct from the cars on their arrival from the mines, when practicable—otherwise from the stock. These conditions will be modified to meet the wants of ocean steamers, whose arrival cannot be definitely fixed. JOHN BRISBIN, President.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE BUSINESS PROPERTY ON ELM AND HOWARD STS., ONE BLOCK FROM BROADWAY, AT AUCTION, TO CLOSE A PARTNERSHIP.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Feb. 16, 1864, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, the following valuable property, to close a partnership, viz.:

ELM-ST.—The valuable plot of ground, with the buildings thereon, Nos. 115, 117 and 119 Elm-st., known as the Synagogue property, now occupied by the Excelsior Iron Works. Lot 75 by 72 feet. Two-thirds of the purchase money can remain on mortgage.

HOWARD-ST.—The plot of ground, with the substantial three-story brick dwelling with tea-room extension, No. 6 Howard-st., on south side, between Elm and Centre sts., adjoining the Elm-st. property on the rear. Lot 25.6 by 100. Two-thirds of the purchase money can remain on mortgage.

The City railroads from Fulton Ferry to 42d-st., and Jersey City Ferry to Dry Dock, and the Harlem Railroad, pass through the streets bounding this property.

For the convenience of those in search, also, HOWARD AND ELM-STS.—The valuable plot of ground, with the buildings thereon, on the southeast corner of Howard and Elm sts., being 50 feet on Howard-st. and 100 feet on Elm-st. This is a very desirable corner, being only one block from Broadway, and can be readily seen by passers on that street. Two-thirds can remain on bond and mortgage.

Full particulars can be obtained at the office of the Auctioneers. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

IMMENSE AUCTION SALE OF A LARGE and elegant collection of rare and beautiful
SEA SHELLS,
at No. 724 Broadway.

To be sold without any reserve or limit as to price,
100 CASES,
part of a recent shipment from London, England, of some of the most splendid Marine Shells ever witnessed in this country, with various other natural curiosities, comprising
CORALS, CAMEOS, PEARLS, &c.,
consisting of
OVER 1,000 SPECIMENS,
such as have never before been offered for sale in this City, and a rare opportunity is now offered to the citizens.

The public, and ladies in particular, are invited to examine this magnificent assortment of curiosities from the dominions of
OLD NEPTUNE.
They are all the works of Nature, and no artist that ever lived could imitate them in shapes and colors. The wonders and beauties of the mighty deep. Also a variety of CHINESE AND JAPANESE GOODS, &c.

Sale commences WEDNESDAY, Feb. 17, at 11 A. M. and 7 P. M., and will continue THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY following, at same hours.

T. BOYTON, Sole American Agent for the Company.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF SIX LOTS OF LAND ON THE 3D-AV. AND 76TH-ST., TOGETHER WITH THE 5-STORY BRICK FACTORY THEREON, TO CLOSE A PARTNERSHIP.—In consequence of the death of Mr. J. H. BELTER, the surviving partners of the late firm of J. H. BELTER & CO. will sell at auction by ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., on MONDAY, Feb. 29, 1864, at 12 o'clock M., at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the factory and grounds belonging to said firm. The land comprises 2 lots, situate on the westerly side of 3d-av., 51 feet north of 76th-st., and 4 lots on the north side of 76th-st. adjoining the avenue lots on the rear. The improvements consist of two substantially-built 5-story brick buildings, and a large two-story brick building on the street lots. The buildings are all erected in the most substantial manner of the best materials, doors of narrow Georgia pine, and with such improvements as long experience could suggest as being desirable in a large manufacturing establishment. There are also on the premises large outbuildings for workshops, stables, &c. The avenue lots are each 25 feet 6 inches by 100 feet; the street lots each 25 feet by 102 feet 2 inches. A 40-horse power steam-engine, entirely new, with boiler, shafting, &c., will be sold with the premises. Maps can be had at the office of the auctioneers, No. 5½ Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

SALE OF VALUABLE LOTS ON FIFTH AND MADISON AVS. OPPOSITE CENTRAL PARK AND ON STREETS ADJACENT THERETO.—The undersigned will sell at public auction at the Exchange Sales room, No. 111 Broadway, by ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., Auctioneers, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th day of February inst., at 12 o'clock, noon, unless previously disposed of at private sale, lots situate on the 5th and Madison avs. and on 69th, 70th, 72d, 73d, 74th sts. in the XIXth Ward of the City of New-York. JAMES LENOX.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE,
BY BURDETT, JONES & Co.

By virtue of an order of sale, to me directed and delivered, by the Honorable District Court of the United States for the Southern District of Florida, I will sell at public auction, from Laimbeer's Stores, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, on TUESDAY, Feb. 16, 1864, at 12 o'clock M.

Cargo prize steamer MAYFLOWER—
80 bales Cotton, more or less.
Cargo prize schooner CAROL NE GERTRUDE—
43 bales Cotton.
Cargo prize schooner STANLEY—
9 packages Cotton.

Catalogue and samples at the office of Benner & Brown, No. 113 Wall-st., on Monday, Feb. 15.

THOS. W. CLAPP,
Deputy U. S. Marshal, Southern District Fla.

SALE OF CONDEMNED GRAIN AND HAY.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, DEPOT OF WASHINGTON, WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 4, 1864.

Will be sold at public auction, at Alexandria, Va., on THURSDAY, Feb. 18, 1864, the following quantities of grain and hay now unserviceable:

About thirteen thousand (13,000) bushels of corn.
About twenty-four (24) bushel of oats.
Two hundred and fifty (250) tons of hay.

The grain will be sold in lots of one hundred (100) bushels, with the privilege of five hundred (500) bushels, and the hay in lots of twenty-five (25) tons, with the privilege of fifty (50) tons.

ALSO, at the same time and place, about seven hundred thousand (700,000) pounds of mixed grain, (corn and oats,) which will be sold by the pound, in lots of five thousand, (5,000) pounds, with the privilege of twenty thousand (20,000) pounds.

The successful bidders will be required to remove the grain and hay within five (5) days from the day of sale.

Terms cash, in Government funds.

Sale to commence at 11 o'clock, A. M.

D. H. RUCKER,
Brig.-Gen. and Chief Quar'mr, Depot of Washington.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF PROPERTY ON HUBERT AND FRANKLIN STS.—By order of the Supreme Court, Robert Lee, Esq., Referee.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Feb. 16, at 12 o'clock M., at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

HUBERT-ST.—The house and lot of land situate on the southerly side of Hubert-st., 115 feet westerly from Hudson-st., being 20 feet in width, by 57 feet in depth, be said several dimensions more or less.

FRANKLIN-ST.—The house and lot of land situate on the southerly side of Franklin-st., between Hudson and Greenwich-sts., known as No. 185, being 20 feet in width by 70 feet in depth, be the said several dimensions more or less.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE DIVISION AND ELDRIDGE-ST. PROPERTY AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 17, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

DIVISION-ST.—The three lots of land situate on the northwesterly corner of Division and Eldridge sts., and known as Nos. 82, 84 and 86 Division-st. On No. 86, the corner lot, is a substantially built three-story brick store and dwelling. On Nos. 82 and 84 are two-story frame buildings, with stores on first floor.

Maps, &c., at the office of the Auctioneers, 5½ Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY, NORTHWEST CORNER OF GREENWICH AND HARRISON STS., AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell on TUESDAY, Feb. 16, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the valuable plot of land, with the two-story and attic brick houses thereon, situate on the northwest corner of Greenwich and Harrison sts., and known as Nos. 360, 362 and 364 Greenwich-st., and No. 30 Harrison-st. Size of plot 75 by 76 feet. Maps, &c., at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 5½ Pine-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY ON MAIDEN-LANE AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Feb. 16, 1864, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York:

MAIDEN-LANE.—The valuable lot of ground, with the four-story brick store thereon, No. 116 Maiden-lane, southerly side, near Pearl-st.

Maps, &c., may be had at the office of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.
By BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of an order of the U. S. Circuit Court, to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 15th day of February, 1864, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the Union Stores, Brooklyn, the balance of the cargo of the prize-ship *Alliance*, consisting of about 2,500 bbls. of Resin. E. MURRAY, United States Marshal.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF STORE AND LOT, NO. 148 FRONT-ST.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell on TUESDAY, Feb. 16, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the valuable four-story brick store and lot, No. 148 Front-st., west side, between Depeyster-st. and Maiden-lane. The store has fireproof walls both sides. Maps, &c., at the office of the auctioneers, No. 5½ Pine-st.

AUCTION SALES.

R. T. HAZELL, Auctioneer.

BY WHITTEMORE & HAZELL.

Store No. 62 Liberty-st.

IMPORTANT POSITIVE SALE OF OVER $80,000 WORTH OF HARDWARE,
On WEDNESDAY, Feb. 24,
At No. 5 PLATT-ST.,
by order of Messrs. C. W. Scofield & Co., who are declining the Hardware branch of their business,
THE ENTIRE STOCK OF
HEAVY AND SHELF HARDWARE AND CUTLERY
contained in their store, comprising a large and general assortment of desirable goods, worthy the attention of the trade. Catalogues on Friday, 19th inst., at our office.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT SALE OF VALUABLE LOTS ON 7TH-AV., 49TH AND 50TH STS.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 17, 1864, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Buildings,) by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of John T. Hoffman, Esq., referee,

7TH-AV.—3 lots and gore on east side 7th-av., southeast corner 49th-st.

Also, 8 lots (being whole front) east side 7th-av., between 49th and 50th sts.

49TH-ST.—4 lots south side, 100 feet east of 7th-av.

Also, 4 lots north side 49th-st., 100 feet east of 7th-av.

50TH-ST.—4 lots south, adjoining last on the rear.

Also, 2 lots north side 50th-st., 150 feet east of 7th-av.

On three of the lots there are frame buildings. Seventy per cent. of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage if desired. Maps and further particulars may be obtained at the auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE FARM AT LLOYD'S NECK, L. I.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Feb. 16, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, a magnificent farm of 317 acres at Lloyd's Neck, L. I., with a good farmhouse and outbuildings. The situation is unrivaled, being proverbial for its healthful climate, free from every kind of malaria, so that invalids regain health there when all other resorts have failed. The views and surroundings are extremely beautiful; the groves are extensive; there is a fine inclosed orchard and excellent garden; the land is of the first quality; there are beautiful shade trees on the ground, and the drives and walks are unequaled, both on the property and through the adjoining estates. The farm is half a mile from the steamboat wharf. The fishing grounds of the best character and close by. The bathing is fine—on a superb beach. The prospect is magnificent, reaching beyond the Sound. As a whole, it may be pronounced one of the finest estates for sale in this country.

A map of the property may be seen at the auctioneers' office, No. 77 Cedar-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

DESIRABLE DWELLING HOUSES ON 35TH AND 36TH STS. AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell on TUESDAY, Feb. 16, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

THIRTY-FIFTH-ST.—The four-story English basement stone front house and lot, situate on the north side of East 35th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs., and known as No. 77; house has the modern improvements; lot 16 feet 8 inches by 98 feet 9 inches.

THIRTY-SIXTH-ST.—The three-story high stoop brick house and lot, situate on the northerly side of East 36th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., known as No. 153; the house has the modern improvements; lot 20 feet in width by 98 feet 9 inches in depth.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF HOUSES AND LOTS. Nos. 336 and 338 Greenwich-st., and Nos. 323 and 325 Washington-st.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Feb. 16, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the executors of Frederick W. Paulding, deceased:

GREENWICH-ST.—The two three-story brick houses and lots situate on the west side of Greenwich-st., adjoining the corner of Jay-st., and known as Nos. 336 and 338.

WASHINGTON-ST.—The two two-story brick houses and lots situate on the east side of Washington-st., immediately in the rear of the above described houses, and known as Nos. 323 and 325 Washington-st.

MORRIS WILKINS Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS SALE OF HOUSE AND LOT ON EAST 83D-ST.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Feb. 16, 1864, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building:

EIGHTY-THIRD-ST.—The 3-story, basement, high stoop brick house and lot on 83d-st., between 3d and 4th avs.; house 22.6x38 feet; extension, two stories; basement, 18x14; built in best manner and contains gas, water throughout; lot, 50x100 feet. $3,000 on mortgage, which can remain or be paid off. Maps, &c., at No. 3 Pine-st.

D. B. TAYLOR, Auctioneer.

BY TAYLOR & CO.—WILL SELL AT Auction, (unless sooner disposed of at private sale,) on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 17, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, that elegant brown-stone cottage house and lot on the southwesterly corner of Court-st. and 1st-place, being one of the most desirable residences in Brooklyn, commanding a fine view of New-York harbor and surroundings. Also, 22 by 75 feet, title indisputable. For maps and terms, apply at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 133 Nassau-st., Room No. 3, or of A. VAN NOSTRAND, owner, No. 393 Pearl-st.

A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer.

BY BANGS, MERWIN & CO.—IRVING BUILDING, Nos. 594 and 596 Broadway, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS, Feb. 17 and 18, at 7 o'clock, SUPERB BOOKS—being a private library of ELEGANT ENGLISH editions, in morocco and calf bindings, of choice standard and illustrated works; many of them are of the most expensive character and too numerous to be specified in an advertisement; also, a variety of the best American publications, &c. For particulars see catalogue and the books, now on exhibition.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

TUESDAY, FEB. 16,
At 10½ o'clock A. M., at No. 38 Lafayette-av., corner of St. Felix-st., Brooklyn.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—Mahogany parlor furniture, in green plush; mahogany bedsteads, marble-top bureaus and washstands, wardrobe, centre-table, extension table and chairs, hat-stand and kitchen furniture.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS, Auctioneer—No. 66 Nassau-st.

PEWS OF THE MERCER-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—DANIEL A. MATHEWS will sell at auction, on THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 18, at 8 o'clock, at the church, by order of the Trustees, the pews owned by the Mercer-st. Presbyterian Church.

The church will be open during the day for inspection.

Circulars, containing full particulars, can be obtained of Mr. Geo. R. Lockwood, No. 411 Broadway; or of John Culyer, sexton of the Church. No. 231 Thompson-st.

HENRY G. EVANS, Auctioneer.

CROCKERY AND GLASS.—HENRY G. EVANS will sell in lots to suit dealers on TUESDAY, Feb. 16, at 10 o'clock, at No. 13 Barclay-st., a general assortment of white granite, light blue, and all kinds of common ware, glass-ware, fancy ware, &c., suitable for retailers. Sale positive for cash and no reserve, and goods carefully repacked for shipping.

EXTRAORDINARY SALE BY AUCTION.—In Washington City, D. C., on THURSDAY NEXT, the 18th inst., will be sold by auction the furniture of of the Brazilian Minister, at his residence, 14th-st., corner of Vermont-av., including a magnificent grand piano by Erard, the original cost of which in Paris was 4,000 francs, and a splendid set of richly carved and gilt furniture from Florence, comprising 2 sofas, chairs, 6 tables, the whole covered with rich yellow silk damask, curtains to suit, &c. Apply, in Washington, D. C., to MAGUIRE & CO.

SALES OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

The undersigned is prepared to give special attention to
SALES OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
at residences. Also, out-door sales on the most favorable terms.

A. JOURNEAY, Auctioneer, No. 8 Pine-st.

INSTRUCTION.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.
Circulars at 574 Broadway and at 39 Nassau-st.
BENJAMIN MASON, Yonkers, N. Y.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE,
A COLLEGIATE SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
Fourteen miles from New-York,
At Riverdale, on the Hudson.
Rector, Rev. WM. C. LEVERETT, M. A.
Circulars at Messrs. D. Appleton & Co.'s, No. 443 Broadway, New-York.

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, TROY, N. Y.—The Eighteenth Semi-Annual Session of this well-known School of Engineering will commence Feb. 10, 1864. For the new Annual Register, giving full information, address
Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director, Troy, N.Y.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, PITTSFIELD, MASS.—In a location well known for its salubrity and beauty, six hours from New-York, commences its 46th semi-annual session April 1, 1864. As the attendance of its Winter term entirely filled its accommodations, application should be made early. It affords peculiar advantages for instruction in music and for an appropriate gymnastic culture. Address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal, for further information.

BALLSTON SPA ACADEMY, N. Y.—A Commercial and Classical Family Boarding School for Boys. Terms $42 per quarter. Admission at all times. Send for circulars, to Rev. JAMES GILMORE, A.M.

MT. KISCO MILITARY INSTITUTE.—A superior Boys' Boarding School. Address A. B. WIGGIN, Mount Kisco, Westchester County, N. Y.

$75.50 BAYS BOARD AND TUITION IN COMmon English, half a year—from Feb. 22 to July 22—in Hudson River Institute, Claverack, Columbia County, New-York.
Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

GROVE HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES—Great Barrington, Mass. Term commences WEDNESDAY, Feb. 24, 1864, and continues twenty weeks. Address the Principal, Mrs. M. W. ALLEN.

AT TOWNSEND'S, NO. 260 BOWERY, Ladies and gentlemen receive thorough and practical instruction in all English branches; also, in Latin and Greek. Particular attention given in commercial branches. Separate rooms for private instruction.

BANJO TAUGHT—BANJO TAUGHT.—BY MY new and pleasing method I will guarantee to teach any person to play perfectly in three months; the best of reference given. Banjos furnished for practice. Address GEO. C. DOBSON, Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

ELEGANT BUSINESS-WRITING GUARANTEED.—Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 689 Broadway, gives private lessons in penmanship, and engages to remove stiffness, cramping and trembling from the worst hand, and give an easy, rapid, business style.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH and French boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 8 West 37th-st., second door from 6th-av. The Spring term will commence Feb. 3.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, WHITE [illegible] Principal.

REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ALL THOSE CERTAIN LOTS OF ground, with the buildings erected thereon, situate on south side of Pearl-st., and east side of William-st., containing in front on Pearl-st., 126 feet 6 inches, and in depth on William-st., 100 feet, known by the street numbers 439, 439½, 441, 441½, 443, 443½, 445, 445½, 447, 447½ Pearl-st., and Nos. 268 and 270 William-st. The property will be sold either in one parcel or by separate lots. For particulars inquire at the Treasurer's Office of the Reformed Dutch Church, No. 193 Broadway, of JAMES PHYFE.

FOR SALE.—A GREAT BARGAIN CAN BE got. A tenement house that is for sale on 34th-st.; it will pay over 12 per cent. on the price that will be taken; rents to four families, with water and gas, and in good order. Apply, for two days, between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock M., to JOHN FETTRETCH, No. 418 3d-av.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY, BROWN-STONE front house, with part of the furniture, between 6th and 7th avs, No. 161 West 47th-st. Inquire at No. 129 Pearl-st. D. & P. ACKERMAN.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BRICK DWELling-house, No. 307 West 21st-st.; lot 25x98.9; house 25x50; opposite the Theological Seminary. For further particulars inquire on the premises, or of S. MOORE, No. 48 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—THE PLOT OF GROUND ON THE southwest corner of Fulton and Franklin avs., in the City of Brooklyn, having a front on Fulton-av. of 80 feet 5 inches, and a front on Franklin-av. of 110 feet. The whole plot being equal to four full lots. Apply to J. & J. GEMBEL, No. 290 Broadway, from 11 till 2 o'clock.

FARMS.

FOR SALE—TIMBER LOT OF 674 ACRES.—ONE of the most valuable timber lots in this State, within 3½ miles of canal and railroad, near the head of Seneca Lake; easy of access, and surrounded by highly improved farms, worth from $50 to $60 per acre. The land is heavily timbered, and is of better soil and surface than any other similar body in the State. The property has on it a steam saw mill and shingle machine in running order, four dwellings and two barns. Title perfect; price $50 per acre. Very favorable terms will be made with a party who desires to lumber it, or it will be exchanged in part for other first-class property near New-York, or for well located Western lands at cash prices. W. S. BARNES, No. 362 Broadway, third floor, rear.

FARM FOR SALE—AT SCHENECTADY, N. Y., two miles from the business portion of the City, a farm of 114¾ acres of excellent land, nearly all cleared, well watered, and in a high state of cultivation. The buildings consist of a fine cottage, with wings, in excellent order, farm-house, barns, carriage-house, ice-house, and all necessary outbuildings; has two fine apple orchards and a variety of other fruit; also fine vegetable and flower gardens. This offers a rare opportunity for any one wishing to purchase a profitable farm in a healthy and pleasant location. Price $16,000, on favorable terms. Inquire of WILLIAM CUNNINGHAM, Schenectady, or BENEDICT & COIT, No. 26 Pine-st.

FARM FOR SALE—AT STAMFORD, CONN., two miles from depot, of 40 to 50 acres, with two-story dwelling, outhouses, fruit trees, &c. Terms easy. Apply to E. A. QUINTARD, No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE VALUABLE FARM AT GLEN Cove, L. I., belonging to Thomas Coles, containing about 101 acres. For particulars, inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st., or ISAAC COLES, Glen Cove, L. I.

FOR SALE—A FARM ON LONG ISLAND, three miles north of Suffolk Station; new dwelling-house, first-class outbuildings, two fish-ponds, &c., and about 300 acres of land. For terms and particulars, apply to G. C. & E. J. GENET, No. 10 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.—2,560 ACRES IOWA LANDS, OF the Dubuque and Pacific land grant, cheap for cash, or will be exchanged for other property. Inquire of W. L. BARNES, Agent, 362 Broadway.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS, No. 32 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 9, 1861.

Notice is hereby given that the ASSESSMENT ROLLS of the REAL and PERSONAL ESTATE of the City and County of New-York, for the year 1864, will be open for inspection and review from after MONDAY, Jan. 11, 1864, and will remain open till the 30th day of April, 1864, for the correction of errors and the equalization of the assessments of the aforesaid real and personal estate of the City and County of New-York. All persons believing themselves to be aggrieved, must make application to the Commissioners during the period above mentioned, in order to obtain the relief provided by law. The Act of 1859 provides that "During the time the books shall be open to public inspection, as hereinbefore provided, application may be made by any person considering himself aggrieved by the assessed valuation of his real or personal estate, to have the same corrected." If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of the real estate, it must be made in writing, stating the ground of objection thereto, and thereupon the Commissioners shall examine into the premises, and if, in their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of personal estate, the applicant shall be examined under oath by the said Commissioners, who shall be authorized to administer such oath, or any of them; and if in his or their judgment the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected, and fix the amount of such assessment as they may believe to be just, and declare their decision thereon within thirty days after such application shall have been made to them. No reduction shall be made by the Board of Supervisors of any assessment on real and personal estate imposed under this act, unless it shall appear, under oath or affirmation, that the party aggrieved was unable to attend within the period prescribed for the correction of taxes, by reason of sickness or absence from the City.

A. J. WILLIAMSON,
J. W. ALLEN,
J. W. BROWN,
Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.

THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet on MONDAY, the fifteenth instant, at two o'clock, P. M., in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, for the purpose of receiving plans for the improvement of the pavement in Broadway. Parties having plans for the same are respectfully requested to appear before the committee, or if not convenient for them to do so, can communicate with the Secretary of the committee.

All persons interested in the resolution presented to the committee to flag sidewalks on south side of Thirty-eighth-st., between Broadway and Seventh-avenue; also, to pave Twenty-ninth-street, between the Eighth and Ninth avenues, with Belgian pavement, are invited to be present without further notice.

CHARLES J. CHIPP,
JOHN HARDY,
JOHN FOX,
Committee on Streets.

E. W. TAYLOR, Secretary.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS OF THE COMMON COUNCIL will meet every day, during the present week, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of making arrangements to receive the regiments returning on furlough, for the purpose of recruiting, also, to make suitable arrangements to give those already arrived, and about to depart for the seat of war, an entertainment. Commandants of regiments now home on furlough, whose term is about to expire, are requested to communicate with the Committee, by letter addressed to the Chairman or Secretary of the Committee, No. 8 City Hall.

JOHN HARDY, Chairman

E. W. TAYLOR, Secretary.

TO THE INTELLIGENT PUBLIC, TO ALL MEN OF POSITION, TO EDITORS AND PUBLISHERS.—A gentleman of extensive literary and linguistic attainments, independent means and free from incumbrance, wishes for partial employment of his time. Remuneration an object of secondary consideration. As editor or literary manager of a first-class newspaper or magazine, as private or foreign correspondent, and in the selection or critic of literary productions, his services would be invaluable. Address FIZ, Box No. 109 *Times* Office.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 15, 1864.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name and firm of JOHN MORTON & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All claims against the firm will be settled by JOHN MORTON.

JOHN MORTON,
AND W. LEGGAT,
THOS. DENHOLM.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the name and style of LEGGAT & DENHOLM, as successors of the late firm of JOHN MORTON & CO.

AND W. LEGGAT,
THOS. DENHOLM.

THE FIRM NAME OF SARONY, MAJOR & KNAPP is from this date changed to MAJOR & KNAPP. Mr. Sarony ceased to be a partner in the firm in 1857, since which time the business has been carried on by the undersigned. We make this explanation that our customers and the public may understand that though a change is made in the name the firm remains the same. Our facilities for doing work in every branch of our art have materially increased during the last year, so that we are now prepared to execute orders in a superior style, promptly, and at the usual trade prices.

RICHARD MAJOR,
JOSEPH F. KNAPP,
Lithographers, 449 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 8, 1864.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1864.

EDWARD B. KETCHUM, LYNDON M. ESWAN and LANDON KETCHUM are this day admitted as copartners in our firm.

KETCHUM, SON & CO.

NOTICE—SMITH & RICE, HAVING ADMITTED BARNCE R. HAGERMAN and ARCHIBALD L. HYATT as partners, will continue the business as heretofore at No. 122 Fulton-st., and Nos. 418, 420, and 422 Broadway, under the firm of SMITH, RICE & CO.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1864.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership for the purpose of carrying on the stock commission business, under the firm name of C. D. TOWS & CO. C. D. TOWS,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1864. R. P. H. DURKEE.

MR. IRVING GRINNELL RETIRES from our firm this day.

GRINNELL, MINTURN & CO.

December 31, 1863.

TEACHERS.

I WISH TO RECOMMEND TO SOME first-class family—up town—a distinguished teacher of the piano (lady) who is a pupil of Mr. S. B. Mills, and a brilliant pianist; she wishes board and room as compensation. Address PIANIST, Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

DENTISTRY.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, FEB. 15, 1864.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—UN BALLO IN MASCHERA.

WALLACK'S—PURE GOLD.

WINTER GARDEN—THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—PRIDE OF THE MARKET—CURIOUS CASE.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—CONNIE SOOGAH; OR, THE JOLLY PEDDLER.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—GREAT ARABIAN GIANT—FASHOR GIANT—GIANT GIRL, GIANT BOY, TWO DWARFS, MOVING WAX FIGURES, &c., at all hours—HELVEI; OR, THE GALLEY SLAVE OF TOULON—THE TYROLEAN WHISTLER—at 3 and 7½ P. M.

CIRCUS—BROADWAY AMPHITHEATRE—(No. 485 Broadway)—EQUESTRIAN PERFORMANCES.

THE HIPPOTHEATRON—HIPPOTHEATRONIC PERFORMANCES.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE—(Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway)—MORAL EXHIBITION AND EGYPTIAN CARAVAN.

HOWE'S GREAT CIRCUS—(Nos. 199 and 201 Bowery.)

PERHAM'S—(No. 585 Broadway)—STEREOSCOPTICON AND THE MIRROR OF THE REBELLION.

HOPE CHAPEL, No. 718 Broadway—THE STEREOSCOPTICON, OR MIRROR OF THE UNIVERSE.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—(Thursday Evening)—LE FILS DE GIBOYER.

COOPER INSTITUTE—PROF. DORÉMUS' LECTURE AND EXPERIMENTS.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

The steamship *Morning Star* from New-Orleans, Feb. 7, via Havana 9th, arrived last evening. At New-Orleans public attention was altogether engrossed in the canvass for the election of Free State officers on the 22d ult., and the supporters of the opposing candidates for the Governorship—Messrs. HAHN and FLANDERS—were carrying on a sharp contest for their respective candidates. Gen. BANKS had issued a very important order bearing on the election, regulating a system of free labor, and prescribing the conditions of a residence in the State. No military operations are reported in the journals. The *Morning Star* brings information of the capture of a brig on the north side of Cuba, with a cargo of 700 slaves. The spanish war-steamer *Neptunio* made the prize.

From the Army of the Potomac comes a report, said to be upon the authority of a Richmond paper of Thursday last, that one hundred and nine officers, confined in the Libby Prison, had escaped by digging an underground passage from their dungeons. Some of them are said to have been recaptured. Gen. STREIGHT is reported to have been one of the fugitives.

A dispatch from Cairo gives some information respecting the Sherman-Porter expedition. A few days since, the fleet of gunboats and transports entered the Yazoo River, where they were attacked by a body of 3,000 Texans. The fire was returned, with the effect of dislodging the rebels, who lost severely. Our own casualties are reported to have been eight killed and thirty wounded.

The band of scoundrels who robbed the passengers on a train of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, on Thursday night, are ascertained to have been a portion of GILMORE'S guerrillas, composed mainly of renegade Marylanders. An earnest search has resulted in the capture of several of the band, notwithstanding their cunning devices and stratagems to escape.

The Memphis *Bulletin* publishes a card signed by three hundred of the best citizens of that city, addressed to the people of Tennessee, upon the subject of the reorganization of the State, and re-establishing relations with the National Government. It recommends immediate and unconditional emancipation as the best, truest policy, and only alternative, and calls upon all to support the same, by meeting at Memphis on the 22d instant.

A correspondent of the Boston *Horald*, writing from Charleston, under date of the 6th, says that all recent attempts to reinforce the worn-out garrison of Sumter have failed, because our guns completely command the whole harbor, and at night our calcium lights prevent the approach of the enemy, while every ten minutes a huge shell is dropped into the ruins. The same correspondent mentions an attempt by a rebel ram, accompanied by an infernal machine to proceed down the South Channel, for the purpose of destroying two of our vessels doing guard duty there. Before they got down, the infernal machine, a long, cigar-shaped thing, sunk, carrying down eight of her crew. The rebels have not tried to raise her. Deserters tell strong tales of the desperate condition of the rebels, and of their purpose to break the blockade.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Legislature of Colorado, convened at Golden City, Feb. 2, and organized on the next day. Gov. EVANS' Message shows that Coloroado is out of debt. Her relations with the Indian tribes are satisfactory. The new modes of saving gold have given a new impulse to mining. The mines have quadrupled in value during the past year. The richest discoveries have been made during the same period. The quartz gold mines of Colorado already tested are found to be better, refined ledges recutring more closely together, extending over a wider district of country, surrounded with better facilities of working and yielding richer ores than those of any other country in the world. Agriculture has increased rapidly, and the profits from ten acres in Colorado, are equal to one hundred and sixty acres in Iowa or Illinois. The Governor recommends Congress that assistance be given to the wagon road to Salt Lake.

The New-Bedford *Mercury*, of Saturday, gives the following concerning the latest victims of the rebel pirate: "The British ship *Martaban*, reported destroyed by the rebel pirate *Alabama*, is supposed to be the bark *Texas Star*, of Boston, from Maulmain for Singapore. She was sold at Maulmain to go under the British flag. The ship *Sonora*, burnt by the *Alabama*, was 707 tons, built at Newburyport in 1854, and was owned by J. N. and W. CUSHING, of Newburyport. The *Sonora* was commanded by Capt. BROWN, and was bound from Hong Kong for Singapore. The ship *Highlander*, burnt by the *Alabama*, was 1,149 tons, rated A 1½, built at East Boston in 1858, and was owned by E. D. PETERS and others. The *Highlander*, when captured, was on the passage from Singapore to Saigon, and was in command of Capt. SNOW.

About two o'clock one morning the enemy's band, a fair one, by the way, came to the edge of the woods fronting Fort Totten and played in good style, the noted Southern tunes, "Dixie," "The Bonnie Blue Flag," &c., to which the newly arrived band of the Second Massachusetts, stationed in Fort Totten, responded with "Yankee Doodle," "The Star-spangled Banner," "John Brown," and other patriotic tunes.

General MANSON arrived at Louisville from Knoxville, Wednesday evening, en route for his home in Indiana, on furlough. He states that the troops at that point are in excellent spirits, and that they are able not only to withstand but to repulse any attack that the rebels can make against him.

The market for Stocks on Saturday was very strong on Government Securities and buoyant on the Railways. Money 6 per cent.; Gold 159¼ per cent.

The Strategic Triangle of the Southwest—The Grand Campaign now Opening.

Those who, in the affairs of the war, are able to look somewhat beyond the active situation on the military chess-board, and reason on the effect of new moves and combinations, would do well to direct their attention to the campaign now opening in the Southwest. Unless we greatly misjudge, a reasonable success in the operations just set on foot in that quarter, must have the effect to bring about a complete change in the general military programme. If the interpretation we give these operations be correct, they form perhaps the grandest, boldest, and, by rights, most *decisive* move of the war.

That we may gain a just appreciation of the bearings of the new campaign in the Southwest, let us glance a moment at the situation of affairs on that theatre of war, where the rebellion presents its most formidable front, and where, confessedly, at the same time, the blows that are to crush it must be given. We mean, of course, in Northern Georgia, the key to which is now held by Gen. GRANT at Chattanooga.

The situation at Chattanooga is peculiar. Gen. GRANT finds himself planted on a line of operations of the highest strategic value, and yet so circumstanced as to render it extremely difficult to turn his advantage to account. The geographic-strategic advantages of Chattanooga are well known to all intelligent readers. Itself an impregnable position, it gives possession of the great mountain region dividing the eastern from the Western theatre of war, holds one of the two main lines of rebel communication between the two zones, and forces the enemy back to the States bordering on the Atlantic and the Gulf. So much for its advantages. The *disadvantages* are the enormous prolongation of the line connecting the front of operations with the base of supplies, the imperfect character of the communications, the consequent difficulty of subsisting a large force at Chattanooga, and the still greater difficulty of accumulating sufficient supplies to make a long and severe campaign in the Gulf States. *This embarrassment it is, and not the rebel army, that has formed the grand obstacle to Gen. Grant's advance into Georgia.*

Of this fact we have striking exemplification in late events. JOE JOHNSTON, a month ago, withdrew his army from the position it had held to bar the advance of the Union army through the *debouches* of the mountains into Northern Georgia. The gate for the possession of which it had been supposed the first grand conflict of the Spring campaign would be made, has been voluntarily abandoned by the rebels. Yet Gen. GRANT is utterly unable to take advantage of this withdrawal, and this, simply from the fact that he has already too much difficulty in subsisting his army where it is, without advancing it a mile further away from its base.

It has, in fact, by every one gifted with any capacity for military prevision, been recognized as a necessary condition, precedent to any advance from Chattanooga, which should look to great decisive ulterior results, *that a water-base be opened up, whence a powerful column should march, to connect with and support the Union army advancing from Chattanooga.* There are but two possible points at which such a water-base could be opened up. The one is on the Atlantic coast, at the embouchure of the Savannah River. The Savannah would give a water highway navigable up to Augusta, Ga., at which point an advancing column would tap the great Southern line of railroad communication—the Western and Atlantic Railroad—which would bring them into effective co-operating relations with the army advancing southward from Chattanooga. There are two difficulties in doing this: first, the rebel defences of the Savannah River, (which are, however, of minor consideration;) and secondly, and weightier, by far, the extreme distance of this point from the centres whence troops must be drawn to effect the operation, and the disadvantage at which this column would operate by being planted on an exterior position.

The other point at which a water-base can be opened up is on the Gulf, and the consideration of this point leads us into the midst of the programme of operations now under execution in the Southwest.

It is known that *three* distinct columns, from as many different points, are now under way in the Southwest. A very powerful cavalry column under command of Generals SMITH and GRIERSON, has started from Corinth and Holly Springs. An infantry column, composed of the two corps of HURLBUT and MCPHERSON, under command of that able officer, Gen. SHERMAN, is under way from Vicksburgh. A combined land and naval expedition is moving from New-Orleans.

There is not the slightest difficulty in assigning the objective at which the latter force aims. It is Mobile, of course. The cavalry column is for a grand raid through Mississippi, Alabama and Georgia. But what is the objective of SHERMAN'S column?

The first and most obvious answer to the question is, that SHERMAN'S force is also destined for Mobile. But the query immediately suggests itself, why has it taken up its march in a due *easterly* direction along the Southern Mississippi Railroad, instead of dropping down the Mississippi River and forming a junction with BANKS' forces? It is even a question whether it would be *possible* for SHERMAN to make an overland march from Vicksburgh to Mobile—about three hundred miles; and if this be answered in the affirmative, we are still met with the puzzling proposition that there is no adequate reason why he should undertake the prodigious difficulties of the march.

SHERMAN'S Corps undoubtedly is *not* destined for Mobile. Where, then, is he going? A careful examination of a good map (without which military discussions are necessarily so much blind verbiage) should answer this question. Let us suppose that SHERMAN continues his present *easterly* march, following the Southern Mississippi Railroad, which he puts in working order as he goes, and that he advances as far as Meridian, one hundred and forty miles from Vicksburgh. Suppose, that while this operation is under way, BANKS and FARRAGUT strike a successful blow at Mobile. This accomplished, and we have the two forces planted at strategic points of the highest importance, and *connected by the line of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad.* If, now, from Meridian, SHERMAN pushes on his advance still due eastward to Selma, Ala., it will be seen that the result of these combined operations is to give us possession of a region of enormous importance, strategetically and materially—a region whose possession, in fact, would settle the fate of the rebellion.

The region into possession of which we shall come by the successful issue of the operations now on foot, forms a grand strategic triangle, whereof Meridian, Mobile, Selma, are the three points. Its value is threefold—First, the great facility for intercommunication it presents; secondly, the material value of the district of country of which it assures us possession; and, thirdly, the military bearing of this region on the whole theatre of war. We can do no more than glance at these three points in succession.

And first, of the communications, it is to be said that no region in the South is so admirably situated, both naturally and artificially, as that just indicated. For in the district between Vicksburgh, Selma and Mobile, *we have no less than two water-bases—on the Mississippi and on the Gulf; and four lines of communication—namely, two railroads, and two rivers.* From Vicksburgh, we have the line of the Southern Mississippi Railroad; from Mobile, we have the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, together with the Tombigbee and Alabama Rivers. The Tombigbee opens the State of Mississippi up to Columbus and Aberdeen; the Alabama opens the State of Alabama up to Selma, Montgomery and beyond. These points will all be held and made powerfully fortified depots of supply. *They will form precisely the secondary base Gen. Grant must have in an advance into the Gulf States.* The material importance of the region arises from the fact that its river bottoms form the richest cotton district in the South; and it is there, also, that the mass of the distribution of the slave population shows its darkest hue.

We now arrive at the strategic bearings of the region in its relations with the present disposition of the rebel forces in the Southwest. The value of it, in this view, cannot be overestimated. First of all, it will give us the grand secondary line of rebel communications. With the possession of Chattanooga and Knoxville, we tapped the first of these lines, and the confessions of the rebels themselves show how terribly this itself embarrasses them. Well, we shall now seize the only remaining line. In the next place, it must call away a considerable portion, at least, of the rebel army from GRANT'S front, and enable him to advance. Supplies will soon be accumulated to make this possible. But finally, and most important of all, *it anticipates the rebels in the possession of the only remaining line of defence which it was possible for the rebels to take up, when Grant should once advance from Chattanooga.* Military men have long recognized, that if the rebels were once turned at Atlanta, the line of the Tombigbee was the only available position left them. The other line leads directly into a *cul-de-sac*, ending in Florida. If, therefore, the present movements are successful, it clutches this single position at which the rebels could have hoped to make any protracted stand.

We discern in these moves the marks of a bold, brilliant, original conception. Their very initiation must utterly disconcert all the rebel plans of invasion in the West. There is very little doubt that, as their first result, we shall hear of JOHNSTON'S prompt retreat to Atlanta.

THE LIQUOR-DEALERS AND THE INTERNAL REVENUE LAW.—As we expected, the contest between the liquor-dealers and the Government has resulted in the defeat of the former. We publish in another column the decision of Judge SHIPMAN, denying the motion for a new trial in REILLY'S case. The new trial was asked for upon several grounds, mainly technical ones. Thus, his counsel claimed that because a jury was impanneled to try him before he was arraigned or had pleaded to the indictment, and when this fact appeared, that jury was discharged, and after he had been arraigned and pleaded another jury was impanneled by which he was tried. The trial was error, because it was contrary to the rule which provides that a man shall not be put in jeopardy twice for the same offence. But the judge holds that as he could not have been tried by the first jury, he was not then put in jeopardy. Law and justice appear to agree upon this point.

Another ground taken by his counsel was that the jury were judges of the law as well as the fact in the case. The judge shows that the rule is settled the other way, and for very good reasons. He cites two strong cases on the point, one by Judge STORY and one by Judge CURTIS. He might have cited another authority on this point from this very Circuit, although it is not, so far as we know, reported, in which the question was decided, though not reasoned out quite so fully as in Judge CURTIS' opinion. It was in a case tried when Judge THOMPSON was on the bench. Counsel for a criminal case requested him to charge the jury that they were in such cases judges of the law as well as the fact, and the Judge replied: "I shan't. They ain't"—a brief decision, but having the merit of bearing directly on the point.

The question of the constitutionality of the law was the only one which went to the merits of the case. The defendant urged that it was unconstitutional, because it could not be enforced in the rebel States, and the Constitution requires that "all duties, imposts and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States." But as the court argues, this would enable any set of persons affected by such a law, in any section of the country, to render it unconstitutional by resisting its execution.

The sentence which the court imposed of $60 fine and twenty days' imprisonment is light. But, as it was the first case brought before the court, perhaps leniency was the best policy, and we notice a very suggestive remark by the Judge, that, if he found he had made a mistake on this point, he should not be likely to make it a second time.

Congressional Follies.

Congress seems to be acting on the belief that the world will come to an end as soon as it adjourns—so far at least as opportunities for legislation are concerned. The members think it necessary to do *everything* instantly, lest the chance of doing anything should be lost forever. One would suppose that the prosecution of such a war as the Government has on its hands might wisely engross the attention of the National Legislature. The raising of men, the enactment of laws for the guidance and government of our armies, the wise imposition of sufficient and judicious taxes, these, and the kindred acts which the vigorous prosecution of the war requires, would seem to be sufficient for the present session. Congress thinks differently. It is fiercely eager for the settlement of all possible questions to which the war may now or hereafter give rise. What will be the position of the rebels after they are conquered; what shall be done with the lands we intend to seize; what is the present *status*, and what is to be the future history of the negro race; what loyalty is, and what it is not,—these are some of the topics which Congress finds greater pleasure in discussing than in acting upon the plain, simple matters of business which might safely and profitably absorb their whole attention.

Congress is evidently in an unfortunate mood. It seems to be swayed by a spirit of impatience, of restless partisan ambition and of eager intolerance, in the highest degree unfavorable to wise and salutary legislation. It is perhaps quite natural that the men who have been prominent in public life for years mainly as the enemies of Slavery, should see that now the day of their triumph has come, and should push forward to clutch the fruits of victory, with very little thought of other interests and other necessities; and as things go, it is perhaps quite as natural that men with whom personal or party aspirations furnish the highest rule of public action, should think it necessary to make up by an excess of zeal for loss of time, and lead the ultraisms they have all their lives resisted. But there ought to be wisdom enough and coolness enough in Congress to check these vagaries of selfish ambition, and bring something of practical common sense into the conduct of public affairs.

One thing ought to be clear to everybody—this, namely, that, until the rebellion is quelled, all these schemes for disposing of the rebels are premature; and that to end the rebellion the hearty, united and determined efforts of the whole country will be required. The war is not over. It approaches a crisis beyond a doubt; but it is precisely to meet that crisis that the whole power and vigor of the country should be put forth. The rebels will make the most desperate and powerful exertions against the Union they have ever yet put forth; and we shall make a serious and disastrous mistake if we count upon a rapid and an easy victory. The coming campaign is likely to be the hardest and the bloodiest the war has yet seen; and to make it successful we need the most thorough and hearty union of the whole people.

It is no time, then, for the wild discussions which engross so much of the time of Congress. They tend to distract the public mind—to raise up new issues and divide public sentiment, and thus to weaken that active, vigorous loyalty, without which success will be impossible. It is a misfortune that we are to plunge next Fall into the heat and turmoil of a Presidential contest. It is the worst time in the world to engage in quarrels about men or in wrangles for partisan ascendency. But the evil may be mitigated by limiting the issues to be tried, and by concentrating the whole thought and effort of the nation on the only great question really at issue—the prosecution of the war for the suppression of the rebellion.

THE POLICE BILL AT ALBANY.—The Senate has passed the Police Bill, inserting the names of Messrs. BOSWORTH and MCMURRAY in place of PURDY and JONES as the Democratic members of the board. We trust the Assembly will promptly concur in this action. The Democrats, whose names are in the bill, are those who were appointed by Gov. SEYMOUR, and their selection, therefore, ought to be satisfactory to the Governor and his party. The Union men are not called on to take any part in the difference which seems to have arisen in the Democratic ranks on this subject. All they have to do is to see to it that none but men of character are made Commissioners, no matter to what party they may belong; and in this respect we believe Messrs. BOSWORTH and MCMURRAY are above suspicion. We trust this bill will speedily become a law, as it will remove all controversy concerning the Police Department, dispel the apprehensions of the public that it is to be interfered with, and remove it thoroughly and permanently from the field of party politics.

Peace or War in Europe.

The German question still remains unsettled and threatening. The Prussian troops are said already to have occupied Kiel, the port of the Duchies, the Federal troops from Saxony yielding place to them. Yet, as if to show that they did not mean to decide on the "succession question," the Prussians have ordered the withdrawal of the Duke of Augustenburgh's private guard. The combined Austro-Prussian forces are also reported to be just occupying the Duchy of Schleswig. The sole and avowed purpose of this occupation, it should be borne in mind, is to compel Denmark to respect the conditions to which she assented under the Treaty of 1852. The popular feeling against this movement of the two monarchies is still intense throughout Germany. The Austrian Chamber of Deputies, following the example of the Prussian, has passed, by a narrow majority, a vote of disapprobation of the proceedings of their Government. The minor States and the people are now, on one side, urging the most extreme measures by the Confederacy against Denmark, and the two monarchies, with their immense organized armies on the other, taking possession of the disputed territory, in order, without doubt, to restrain the popular party and enforce peace. The organized power must of course prevail, and yet the two monarchies are in a critical position. With the present feeling of Germany it would not do to patch up an ill-arranged peace, or one favorable to the Danish authority. A modern revolution might throw both States into the greatest confusion. To a certain degree they are forced on to war. On the other side, the Danes are not idle. They have from 30,000 to 40,000 men in strong positions. They are preparing their fleet to blockade the German coasts. Sweden is reported to have concluded an alliance offensive and defensive with Denmark, and to be ready to put 30,000 auxiliary troops in the field.

To propitiate the Great Powers, the Danish King has consented to summon the Parliament to consider the subject of withdrawing the obnoxious Constitution over Schleswig, and has asked of the Austro-Prussian alliance a delay of six weeks for this purpose. The position of England and France on the matter is still uncertain. From the hints in the London official journals, it would seem that an alliance is silently preparing between England, France, Russia and Italy to oppose any further advance of the German forces and anything like a prostration of Denmark by Austria and Prussia. Parliament will soon meet, and enable us to know what is the true state of British feeling upon this subject, and feeling will be found to influence the action of the Ministry there quite as much as in more democratic communities.

If reason and sound policy were considered, there could be no earthly motive for such an alliance on the part of England. Her interests have been and will always be in a united and powerful Germany, which shall be a barrier against Russia on one side and France on the other. A war in behalf of Denmark, with such allies, would mean a terrific struggle for the Rhine Provinces, in which France would probably gain more territory, the absolute crushing of Poland, and the wasting of British commerce by German privateers sailing from American ports. None of these results, or even the entire defeat of the German armies, are in any way desirable to Great Britain.

Incidental effects of the war, indeed, would occur, which would gratify the friends of freedom in England and everywhere. Italy would be entirely freed of the Austrians, and Hungary might be revolutionized. Still, we cannot believe that the sober good sense of English statesmen will allow them to plunge their country into such an unknown sea of troubles.

It may be that the other Great Powers will allow England to sustain Denmark against Austria and Prussia, and thus the war remain, as in 1851, local to the Duchies. A few days now will determine.

Amusements.

The announcements at the various places of amusement to-night are as follows: At the Academy of Music, VERDI'S celebrated opera of "Un Ballo in Maschera," with Mmes. MEDORI, ORTOLANI, BRIGNOLI, Mlle. SULZER and Signori MAZZOLENI and BELLINI in the cast. At Winter Garden the "Ticket-of-Leave Man" still holds the boards, and is likely to for many weeks to come. The management at Niblo's has announced the re-engagement of Mr. and Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS for twelve nights more, and admirers of the Irish drama may gratify their tastes by witnessing the successful comedy of the "Connie Soogah." At Wallack's, the coming week is to be devoted to "Pure Gold" and "Rosedale" on alternate nights. Mrs. WOOD announces a revival of the play—some time since presented here—of the "Pride of the Market," to be preceded by the petite comedy entitled a "Curious Case." At BARNUM'S Museum "Helvel" has met with such success that it will be continued one week longer. The Museum presents an immense variety of other attractions, also, without additional charge.

PERHAM'S STEREOSCOPTICON.—This attractive exhibition, No. 585 Broadway, deserves well of the public. Among the many matters of interest is the Mirror of the Rebellion, which cannot fail to be of liveliest interest. An evening spent here will be found full of pleasure.

THE BROADWAY CIRCUS.—At the Amphitheatre in Broadway, Mr. LENT is introducing novelties in rapid succession, and for the present week he announces some new attractions of an extraordinary character, such as a grand hurdle act upon a *trained buffalo*, and the performances of an "educated sacred bull." Mme. TOURNAIRE, and all the principal riders and gymnasts attached to the very fine troupe at the Broadway establishment, appear at each entertainment in diversified and highly satisfactory feats, while the horses execute their several *rôles* in a highly creditable manner. The Amphitheatre is doing an excellent business, the matinées on Wednesdays and Saturdays finding especial favor in the eyes of the rising generation.

VAN AMBURGH & Co.'S MENAGERIE.—This magnificent collection of zoological wonders, located at No. 539 and 541 Broadway, is reaping a harvest commensurate with its merits. The great Lion-Tamer is deserving of the extensive patronage bestowed on the establishment for locating in our midst one of the best menageries ever collected by private enterprise on either side of the Atlantic. It is an exhibition of great interest, especially to the young, and is both instructive and amusing. The animals are fine specimens of their respective species. The neat and elegant appearance of the whole interior cannot but gain the commendation of the public. Among the vast multitude of smaller animals which might be overlooked in a cursory inspection of the collection, are several of a very rare character; while the ornithological department is worthy of special attention. A pair of white peacocks, said to be the first ever on exhibition, attract the attention of all visitors.

PROF. DORÉMUS' LECTURE.—Prof. DORÉMUS gives the third of his brilliant lectures this evening, at the Cooper Institute.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE N. Y. TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Feb. 14.

RE-ENLISTMENTS IN MISSOURI.

The Missouri State Militia will be reënlisted as veterans, with the understanding that they are to be reorganized on the same footing with other volunteers in the United States service, to be used whenever the Government may have need of their services. All those reënlisting are to be retained in their present regimental and company organizations until their original term of service expires, when the veterans will be consolidated under officers selected for their efficiency from the corps.

TABLEAUX VIVANTS FOR A CHARITABLE OBJECT.

The ladies at Willard's gave a superb exhibition of "tableaux vivants" last night, in the great hall of the hotel, in aid of the Sanitary Commission. The pieces were, TENNYSON'S "Enchanted Palace," "The Game of Life," "Poet's Dream," "Three Fishers," "The Angel's Whispers," PALMER'S "Statue of Faith," "Bluebeard and Wives," "Judith and Holofernes," "Courtship of Miles Standish," "Joan of Arc," "Drummer Boy," "Little Drummer Boy." The proceeds of the exhibition were four hundred dollars.

PURCHASE OF THE ALEXANDRIA RAILROAD.

The Alexandria Railroad has been purchased by CORNELIUS VANDERBILT, LOCKWOOD & Co. and RANDOLPH MARTIN. A new track will be immediately built, and the bridge over the Potomac hurried to completion. A disposition exists to force a change of the line of the road away from the entrance to the Capitol and the Pennsylvania Avenue to the east of the Capitol, so as to be rid of a nuisance.

LOSS OF REVOLVERS TO BE MADE GOOD.

By order of the War Department enlisted men who lose or dispose of revolver pistols intrusted to their care, will hereafter be charged $20 in each case, that being the amount of pecuniary damage sustained by the Government as estimated by the Ordnance Department.

DISHONORABLY DISMISSED.

By order of the War Department, First-Lieut. JOHN A. DAVID, Company F, First United States Colored Troops, has been dishonorably dismissed the service of the United States, for "cruelty to the men of his command."

PUBLIC LANDS IN MINNESOTA.

Returns received at the General Land Office show that 3,475 acres of public land were taken up in Minnesota in the month of January.

GEN. GRAHAM.

By order of Gen. BUTLER, Brig.-Gen. CHARLES GRAHAM has been placed in command of the gunboat fleet in the Department of Virginia and North Carolina.

AN IMPORTANT CASE.

In the Supreme Court, to-morrow, the argument for the defence in the great "rat-body" machine case will be opened. Millions of dollars hang on it.

CONCERNING FURLOUGHS TO RECRUITS.

WAR DEPARTMENT, PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Feb. 11, 1864.

Provost-Marshals are hereby forbidden to grant furloughs to recruits enlisted by them, unless by special authority, in each case, of the Acting Assistant Provost-Marshal-General of the State or Division.

JAMES B. FRY, Provost-Marshal-General.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Feb. 14.

THE ENROLLMENT BILL.

The Enrollment Bill, as returned to the Senate, with the House amendments, will be acted upon by the Military Committee of the Senate to-morrow. The points of difference between the two branches of Congress are comparatively trifling, and will soon be adjusted, and the bill will speedily become a law.

DESERTION OF A NAVAL SURGEON.

Acting Assistant Surgeon KOLLOCK, who feigned to be ill with the small-pox, has deserted from the United States steamer *Brandywine*.

GOV. ANDREW JOHNSON.

Gov. ANDREW JOHNSON, of Tennessee, has arrived in Washington.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

The Chinese Repudiation of Sherrard Osborne's Vessels—They Were Not Sold to the Rebels.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, Feb. 13.

Hong Kong papers of Dec. 20 do not mention the sale of vessels to JEFF. DAVIS which came out from England per *China*. They say the Chinese Government repudiates the bargain which its agent made for the vessels with OSBORN, the agent of the British Government, on the ground that his instructions were exceeded, for, instead of furnishing river flotilla, which was intended, OSBORN brought a fleet sufficient to guard the entire Chinese coast, composed of expensive vessels too large for river service. Moreover, the owners' agent, Mr. LAY, entered into an engagement with the officers and crew involving a great outlay without authority. After a further refusal OSBORN went to PEKIN, making there every effort for the acceptance of the steamers, but in vain. The Chinese Government preferred to *forfeit* the advances already made. OSBORN consequently returned to Shanghai, registered the vessels as British at the Consulate, and dispatched them, a part for England and a part for Bombay. The Hong Kong *Press*, of the 15th, says they have all left ere this.

Arrived ship *Lydia Schofield*, from Boston; bark *Edith Rose*, from New-York.

Butter is firm. Shipments from the East are continued. The dry weather operates to the injury of the growing crops, causing the grain market to assume increased firmness.

The Collector of the Port, Mr. JAMES, sailed to-day, on the *Constitution*, for Washington.

Naval-Officer FARWELL sailed twenty days ago for Washington.

From Bermuda.

By the arrival of the brig *Excelsior*, Capt. PRUDEN, we have received files of the *Bermudian* to Feb. 3. They contain little news. The shipping lists show a great falling off in the arrivals and departures of blockade-runners. The steamer *A. D. Vance* arrived from Nassau Jan. 9, with 20 casks merchandise, and the steamer *Dee*, from Wilmington, Feb. 11, with 455¾ bales cotton; 99 half tierces; 327¾ boxes; and 62 caddies tobacco, sailing subsequently for Nassau. Steamers *Index*, *Emily*, *Minnie*, and *Caledonia* have arrived from England. They are supposed to be intended for blockade-runners. The schooner *Conquerell*, from Turk's Island for Boston, with salt, put into St. Georges, Jan. 29, with loss of foremast. Arrived at Hamilton, Bermuda, Feb. 1, brig *Henrietta*, Hennessy, from New-York. Arrived at St. Georges, Bermuda, Feb. 1, schooner *Princess*, WILKS, from New-York. We observe by a proclamation in the official *Gazette* that the present Colonial Parliament, which was elected in 1857, has been dissolved, and that writs for the new House of Assembly will be returnable on the 17th day of March next.

Arrivals in the City.

Ira-ta-be, the Indian Chief and warrior, has departed for Washington, to have an audience with the chief of the pale faces.

Major-Gen. Butler, Major-Gen. Burnside, J. Davenport and Capt. A. F. Puffer, of the United States Army; H. H. Bennett, of Fortress Monroe; G. M. Clark and C. W. Ward, of Boston, are stopping at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Rev. Dr. McLeod, of Sydney; Col. S. H. Mix, of the Third Regiment New-York Volunteers; Rev. J. H. Colt, of Maryland; H. Burton, of Chicago; Col. Morris, of the Seventh Regiment New-York Cavalry, and M. H. Tilden, of Cincinnati, are stopping at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Major Dent, of the U. S. Army; J. O. Woodruff, of Cincinnati; M. Murillus, of Colombia; C. Dickinson, of Syracuse; Daniel Puncheon, of Boston; Alonzo Child, Hon. J. A. Tweedy, and Col. A. A. Newcomb, of New-York, are stopping at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Senator W. Sprague, of Providence; Hon. H. White, of Buffalo; Hon. W. Rankin, of Rochester; G. W. Buck, of Chemung; J. F. Briggs, of Hillsboro'; P. Dunbar and wife, of Washington; G. A. Fisk, of Boston and Col. Griffin, of the Sixth Regiment New-Hampshire Volunteers, are stopping at the Astor House.

THE MILITARY SITUATION AND THE NECESSITY OF THE DAY.

The Potomac Position—Longstreet's Position—the Desperate Effort—the Rebel Weakness—the True Line of Attack—What Must be Done.

THE BENCHES, Saturday, Feb. 6, 1864.

It is with great regret I see in several quarters, (all originating in Washington,) hints and rumors of another march on Richmond. One writer proposes to send two armies—one in front, and the other in rear! A Washington paper proposes a grand march on James River. If the latter could be done from the West directly, it would be the true plan; but we have not yet arrived at that point. Till then, the attempt (even if successful,) is not desirable. Why? Let any one ask himself, what is the real *object* in a military view. Undoubtedly, to destroy the rebel armies. Then, let him ask, will that be done by entering Richmond on either of the proposed lines of attack. Not at all. If we enter Richmond on those lines, the rebel army and Congress will move out on the Danville or Lynchburg lines, and leave us the pleasure of having entered the cage and seen the bird flown. That is not our object. We don't want the empty cage. So far is this from being important, even in JEFF. DAVIS' opinion, that he himself is inclined to evacuate Richmond and concentrate his armies in the food-producing States. If you examine the matter you will find he has more reason than those who would move immense armies against Richmond. The army of LEE finds subsistence scarcely possible now; but if we cut off the resources of Georgia from them, how can they exist at all? Virginia is devastated, much of North Carolina the same, and South Carolina produces but little. Richmond is not (like Washington) a permanent seat of government for a permanent State; it is a mere temporary residence for the rebel Congress. The importance of LEE's army consists not in defending Richmond, but in menacing Washington. What then should be our object? It is not to drive off and scatter the rebel armies. It is to *concentrate them in narrow bounds*, and then destroy them, either by superior force or starvation. The latter point they have nearly reached; but if they get along till May they will have avoided that danger for the present. Now let me say that the talk about rebel *currency* and bankruptcy all amount to nothing, while they can get *armies and food*. They can get neither a great while longer, but it may be much longer than we desire, unless our military movements are conducted with more judgment than they have been.

The object being to destroy their armies, the plain way to do that (since we have superior forces) is to drive them toward the East on lines perpendicular to the Mississippi, which will result in *concentrating and imprisoning the rebel armies* where they can get neither men nor food.

I happen to know that this view of the case was, in substance, presented to the Government by Gen. POPE in January, 1862, more than two years ago. He was opposed to the scattered expeditions, and argued that scattering the enemy's forces would lead to guerrilla warfare, which it has done; while, if the rebel armies were destroyed by superior forces concentrating upon them, there would no longer be support for guerrillas. To drive the enemy to concentration, then to destruction, he proposed the capture of Nashville, (not then taken,) and the concentration in Northern Alabama. This was sound advice. The columns of the TIMES will bear witness that I went further, and was for taking East Tennessee in the first place. Time has done what generalship did not do. We have Nashville, Knoxville and Chattanooga, and we should now be ready for concentration, overwhelming and decisive. Shall we not do it? The President's call for 200,000 more men than the last call looks as if the Government was at last awake. He will get the men, but shall we have any more generalship? If the hints and rumors from Washington have any truth in them, I should think they were living in the dark ages. It is said LEE is so fortified on the Rapidan no army can pass him! Who wants to pass over his fortifications? Who would attempt it while he had the Shenandoah Valley open? A good General would turn him, from the West, without any hesitation. Richmond cannot be fortified on the Rapidan, and the thing is simple nonsense. But I pass that by, because it is not desirable to go to Richmond just now at all. Let them stay there till the trap is sprung. The Richmond *Examiner* talks about their having a million of men, and putting half a million in the field. This is all superlative nonsense; just the same delusion they had in cotton and foreign intervention. They have no million of men—cannot get them into the field if they had, and could not support them three months if they were there. The conscription, however, will give them about 150,000 fresh men, which, with the veterans, will give them an effective force of 300,000 men. This is enough, if they can support them, and we have no more military sagacity than we have had. In the meantime let us look at the rebel position and our necessities. The first thing which strikes the eye on the military map is LONGSTREET at Morristown. There is not a rebel General as well placed as LONGSTREET, and not one we must sooner get rid of. The first question is, how came he there? Why is he allowed to stay? I see you have asked in the TIMES how he is supported there? You seem surprised. The simple facts I take to be these: East Tennessee has never been ravaged by the war, and was full of provisions. It is a grain-growing country. I am told that when Gen. BURNSIDE went there, the loyal Tennesseeans urged him to take their surplus provisions, trusting the Government for pay; for they said if he did not, the rebels would take them and pay nothing. The provisions were not taken, and the rebels came along and took them. The consequence is, that LONGSTREET had and has enough to feed his army. If the Spring finds LONGSTREET where he is, his position is perilous for us. He does not flank GRANT; *but he flanks Cincinnati*. Desperate men will do desperate things. Although a march on the Ohio would not result, as some of the rebels think, in any serious advantage to them, yet it is an idea which they have long entertained, and which serves as a pleasant dream in their desperate circumstances. Suppose GRANT and LONGSTREET to remain just where they are when Spring comes, what is to prevent the march of LONGSTREET on Cincinnati? You have the example of BRAGG's march through Kentucky, pursued by BUELL, at a respectful distance. There is no force at Cumberland Gap to prevent the progress of LONGSTREET, and no need of going through that gap if there was. There is just one thing would prevent such a movement, and that they probably cannot overcome. To make that movement the rebels must carry with them *fifteen days' provisions*, and that they cannot do.

Looking now to the counter position of GRANT, we see that two things are imperative: 1. To accumulate provisions—divided between Chattanooga and Nashville—to last the army six months; without that it cannot undertake the grand movement which is its destiny, to terminate the war by a decisive blow. 2. To get rid of LONGSTREET. The latter is easily done, if undertaken with superior forces in the right way. There are two ways of nullifying LONGSTREET. One way is by a force (large enough, of course,) to move through West Virginia, to Salem, or Newbern, cutting him off entirely from all communication with LEE, and forcing him down to a reunion with JOHNSTON. But although that can be done, it is not the best way, considered as a matter of policy. We want to drive the rebels East. We want to force LONGSTREET back into East Virginia, and not down into Georgia. This must be done, and done so thoroughly, that LONGSTREET cannot diverge by the Kanawha Valley. A heavy army must, therefore, by necessity move after LONGSTREET till he is put *hors du combat*, and probably that will require a large army constantly in front of him. On that depends, of course, many contingencies, which cannot be foreseen. LEE may choose to reinforce LONGSTREET, since the valley of Virginia affords fine opportunities of defence. In that case, he will have only a garrison at Richmond, and the great battle of the war may come off in the valley. On the other hand, they may prefer to make their battle in Georgia, in which case LONGSTREET will move in that direction.

We now come to the last position, that of GRANT; and his movements hereafter require all the qualities which belong to the art of war. In all human probability LEE and DAVIS will prefer to make their battle either in the Valley of Virginia, as I have indicated, or in Northern Georgia and Alabama. The reasons for this are imperative. They can no longer maintain a great army on the Potomac. They must maintain it nearer their supplies. In the next place, if any offensive movement is possible, it is toward the Ohio. And lastly and decisively, GRANT's army cannot be resisted without employing the utmost strength of their army. Added to this is the very important consideration that the nearer their armies are to a central position, the shorter are all their lines of defence and supply. These reasons will compel the rebel Government to throw their main strength in front of GRANT. What, then, is our necessity? Very plain and very easy, if we have foresight. It is to give GRANT *at least* 250,000 available men. Make the army, within 100 miles of Chattanooga, irresistible. Let there be no doubts about it. Let nothing be left to a single battle, or to any contingency whatever. For once, let us put forth our strength on a straight line, and let every advance tell. That line must, in the main, be toward the East; but whether in the Valley of Virginia, or Northern Georgia and Alabama, depends more upon LEE and LONGSTREET than upon us. In any event, we shall have to meet two armies, and we must provide force enough to overwhelm both. Their retreat will be toward Charleston, Danville and Lynchburgh. We must force them on, penning them up round Richmond. Then we shall get armies, Generals, Congress and all; and when we strike off the heads of the hydra, *let us burn out the roots*, as in the ancient hydra.

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Metropolitan Fair.

The ladies of the Metropolitan Fair, for the benefit of the United States Sanitary Commission, in furtherance of its complete success, would respectfully and earnestly suggest to the people of this City that they should form organizations in all their various departments of business. A definite and practical action in every trade, calling and pursuit will to define its intentions, and concentrate its energies as to enable the Executive Committee to know what may be relied on—what preparations have been made, and the *space required for each exhibition*.

The ladies offer for these business meetings the rooms at No. 2 Great Jones-street, and hope that a Metropolitan pride will fire all classes with honorable emulation in this holy work of help and succor to our sick and wounded in the hospitals, and in the field. The ladies hope, also, that their circular has already reached every house and home, for every offering, however small, will find fitting place with its kindred tributes of loyalty and love.

In addition to the officers and committees announced on Saturday are the following. The list will be continued:

LADIES ASSOCIATION.

President—Mrs. HAMILTON FISH.
First Vice-President—Mrs. David Lane.
Second Vice-President—Mrs A. V. Stout.
Treasurer—Mrs. Ellen R. Strong.
Secretary—Mrs. John Sherwood.
Assistant Secretary—Miss Catherine Nash.
Executive Committee—Office No. 2 Great Jones-street.—Mrs. Marshall O. Roberts, Mrs. Francis Lieber, Mrs. William H. Van Buren, Mrs. Richard M. Hunt, Mrs. Jonathan Sturges, Mrs. Alfred Schermerhorn, Mrs. David Dudley Field, Mrs. Samuel G. Courtney, Mrs. Daniel Le Roy, Mrs. Benjamin Nathan, Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Mrs. Henry A. Coit, Mrs. Gurdon Buck, Mrs. Ogden Hoffman, Mrs. James B. Colgate, Mrs. John A. Dix, Mrs. Alexander Hamilton, Jr., Mrs. Thomas F. Meagher, Mrs. Philip Hamilton, Mrs. Frederick Billings, Mrs. Morris Ketchum, Mrs. August Belmont, Mrs. Samuel B. Schieffelin, Miss Katharine Hone, Mrs. John Jay.

GENTLEMEN'S ASSOCIATION.

President—Maj.-Gen. JOHN A. DIX.
First Vice-President—Mr. Jonathan Sturges.
Second Vice-President—Mr. James T. Brady.
Chairman of General Committee—Mr. Wilson G. Hunt.
Secretary—Mr. Richard Grant White.
Executive Committee—Office No. 842 Broadway.—Mr. George Griswold Gray, Chairman; Mr. Richard Grant White, Secretary; Messrs. Thomas C. Acton, Lloyd Aspinwall, William T. Blodgett, Charles Astor Bristed, Le Grand B. Cannon, Henry Chauncey, Abraham M. Cozzens, Edward Delano, A. J. Delatour, Christian E. Detmold, Daniel Devlin, William B. Dinsmore, Henry S. Fearing, Hon. C. Godfrey Gunther, Mr. John H. Gourlie, Gen. William Hall, Messrs. Fletcher Harper, Joseph C. Heywood, Philetus H. Holt, Nathaniel P. Hosack, S. B. Janes, Leonard W. Jerome, James L. Kennedy, John F. Kensett, Moses Lazarus, Arthur Leary, Augustus R. McDonough, Peter Marie, Edward Matthews, Levi P. Morton, Uriel A. Murdock, Alex Van Rensselaer, Marshall O. Roberts, James A. Roosevelt, James F. Ruggles, William Scharfenberg, Elliott F. Shepard, Supervisor William R. Stewart, Maj. Alexander M. Stetson, Messrs. Francis A. Stout, John H. Swift, Thomas Tileston, Charles Tracy.
Committee on Working and Organization—Mr. Christian E. Detmold, Chairman; Messrs. Marshall O. Roberts, William T. Blodgett, Lloyd Aspinwall, Levi P. Morton, Gen. William Hall, Messrs. James A. Roosevelt, William R. Stewart, George Griswold Gray.
Special Committees—Arrangements and Decorations.—Mr. George Griswold Gray, Chairman; Mrs. R. M. Hunt, Mrs. J. J. Astor, Mrs. August Belmont, Mrs. John Jay, Miss Perry, Messrs. Lloyd Aspinwall, James Renwick, Richard M. Hunt, F. D'Oremieulx, Alfred W. Craven, Louis Laing.
Art, including Pictures and Artists' Materials for Sale.—Mr. John F. Kensett, Chairman. Mrs. Jonathan Sturges, Mrs. William Blodgett, Mrs. Joseph H. Choate, Mrs. Charles Blake, Mrs. Lester Wallack, Mrs. William H. Osborn, Mrs. L. W. Gibbs, Mrs. Jas. L. Banks, Miss Edith Cook; Messrs. Aug. D. Shepard, Richard M. Hunt, Thomas Hicks, C. P. Cranch, Eastman Johnson, William T. Blodgett, A. M. Cozzens, M. O. Roberts, William S. Hazeltine, Joseph H. Choate, E. Leuize, W. Whittredge, Daniel Huntington, Lamt Thompson, M. Knoedler, James F. Ruggles, Lewis M. Rutherford, Matthew B. Brady, Edward Anthony, A. Bierstadt.
Arms and Trophies, including Arms and Sporting Material, For Sale.—Mr. W. T. Blodgett, Chairman; Mrs. John Paine, Mrs. George B. McClellan, Mrs. J. C. Fremont, Mrs. A. Baird, Mrs. E. L. Viele, Mrs. A. E. Burnside, Mrs. C. M. Kirkland, Miss Carrie P. Dunn, Gen. Charles E. Dodge, Col. George Bliss, Jr., Messrs. Elliott F. Shepard, Steward L. Woodford, John Austin Stevens, Jr., John A. C. Gray, Smith Ely, Jr., Capt. James R. Gould, Messrs. Wm. Kemble, B. W. Griswold, Dwight Townsend, Capt. John Ericsson, Col. J. Fred. Pierson, Mr. J. Butler Wright, Gen. Egbert L. Viele.
Architectural Ornaments—Stone Marble and Wood.—Mr. James Renwick, Chairman; Mrs. Henry A. Coit, Mrs. James Renwick; Messrs. Fisher, Edward Woolsey, jr., William Gibson.
Confectioners, Bakers, Soap and Candles.—Mr. Alexander Van Rensselaer, Chairman.
Soap and Candles.—Messrs. John B. Macey, Joseph Colgate, Henry Lyles, jr.
Bakers.—Mrs. R. M. Hunt, Mrs. Dr. Anthon, Mrs. James Foster, Mrs. R. L. Cutting; Miss A. Cutting

Miss K. Hone; Messrs. Robert M. Walduck, Jacob Wall, Andrew Simpson.
Confectioners.—Mrs. H. Fay, Mrs. Gabriel Kent, Mrs. Geo. N. Titus, Mrs. Edward Dibble, Mrs. Nathan Smith, Mrs. Wm. H. Parker, Mrs. Remsen; Messrs. H. Barmore, Nathan Clark, Wm. A. Fritz.

The Arrival of the Forty-fifth Regiment New-York State Volunteers.

This gallant regiment, after nearly three years' hard service, arrived early on Sunday morning in Jersey City. The Reception Committee paid their respects to the gallant Commander, Lieut.-Col. ADOLPHUS DOBKE, who consented to accept of a formal reception this morning in this City. The regiment, having reënlisted again, is here on a thirty days' furlough for recreation and recruiting. To-day, at 10 o'clock, A. M., they will be received by their friends, reviewed by Mayor GUNTHER and the Common Council, and escorted by the Fifth Regiment N. Y. N. G., Col. LEWIS BURGER, and a large body of police (the commanding officer having been for many years, an esteemed member of the Metropolitan Force,) and by other military and civil organizations. The procession will move to Mr. PAUL FALK'S, Broadway Garden, where a splendid collation will be tendered to the veterans by Mr. FALK. The old band of the Forty-fifth Regiment, and other volunteer musicians, under the leadership of Mr. ADOLPH LAENGER, will lead the Forty-fifth, while a splendid band, offered by the Police Department, will take a proper position in the line of march. By the following programme it will be perceived what lively interest our citizens take in the gallant Forty-fifth, whose history and battles, sufferings and endurances, have given them a high place among the heroes of the war. The line of march will form in front of No. 545 Broadway, march down Broadway to near the Park, pass review before the City authorities, go up Broadway to Canal-street, through that street to Bowery, through Bowery up to Fourteenth-street, pass in review before Brig.-Gen. KRYZANOWSKY, turn into Broadway to the Broadway Garden, where the regiment will partake of a collation. No persons, except the regiment, the committee and invited guests, will be allowed to enter during that time. After the repast, the doors will be open for all the friends of the regiment. The preparations of the police force as to security of property and for preserving order are extensive.

Rebel Deserters.

About two dozen Confederate deserters who came into our lines at Newbern, arrived here from that place yesterday afternoon, and were marched to the Park and set at liberty. They then dispersed, either to pass the night at the Soldiers' Home, No. 52 Howard-st., or wherever curiosity or good will might extend them an invitation. They wore slouch hats and butternut clothes, with fragments of carpets or blankets pendant as cloaks. They belonged to Georgia and North Carolina Regiments, and enlarged vehemently upon the discontent prevailing in their respective regiments at the prolongation of the war and its indifferent prospects for Confederate success. The men were all Americans and showed intelligence and politeness. They were very anxious to go to work, and, during the present demand for labor, will undoubtedly find it.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

RECOVERY OF COUNTERFEIT POSTAL CURRENCY AND DIES.—$200 WORTH BURNED.—Officer BLOOMER, of the Twentieth Precinct, learned on Saturday that two men, named CHAS. H. MORGAN, of 264 West Thirty-seventh-street, and HENRY MCGEARY, of Eleventh-avenue, had found a large package of counterfeit fifty cent postal currency and the dies for printing them, in the water foot of Thirty-sixth-street, North River.

The parties having conveyed the property to the residence of MORGAN, Officer BLOOMER paid the place a visit, and received $73 of the currency and the dies. $200 of the money had been burned by MORGAN's mother. MCGEARY and MORGAN were both brought to the Twentieth Precinct Station-house, and upon being questioned, said they were at work in the water getting out logs for HARTOGEN's saw-mill, when they discovered the property. It is retained at the station-house, and will be turned over to United States Marshal MURRAY, this morning.

GENEROUS FOR THE SANITARY COMMISSION.—The Thirteenth Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., of Brooklyn, give a Promenade Concert, to-morrow evening, in aid of the Sanitary Commission. The entire expenses, about $1,000, are paid by the voluntary contribution of the several companies of the regiment, in order that every dollar received from the public may go to the Commission. This, of itself, is a most generous contribution. As fine an entertainment is offered as has yet been given in Brooklyn. The fact of one regiment of soldiers working thus for other soldiers, is a pleasing feature of the affair. The Thirteenth Regiment have been in the field three years in succession—and during their campaign in Pennsylvania last year, experienced some of the benefits of the Commission—so they work now with a will. The programme appears in full in our columns. The Brooklynites should see to it that not a ticket remains unsold.

ARREST IN WASHINGTON OF ANOTHER NEW-YORK RIOTER.—PETER F. BURKE was yesterday brought to this City by detective SMITH, of Washington, who arrested him in that city at Riley's Corral, corner of Second-street and New-York-avenue. BURKE is accused of burning the Weehawken Bridge and levying black mail on the firm of JONES & Co. in Sixteenth-street, and other parties, during the July riots. After the riots BURKE went to Washington, and was employed as a watchman at the Corral. Detective SMITH had known him in New-York, and consequently caused his arrest. BURKE was committed to the Tombs by Justice DOWLING.

EXTENDING PARK-AVENUE.—A bill has recently been introduced into the Legislature, providing for the extension of Park-avenue, from Navy-street to Fulton-street, and also easterly to Williamsburgh. The property-holders between Navy and Fulton streets are opposed to the measure, and are preparing remonstrances against it. The cost of the improvement, it is roughly estimated, would reach half a million dollars—nearly all of which would fall upon property along the proposed line in the Fourth and Fifth Wards.

ROBBERIES.—A servant in the employ of Mr. AMES, No. 90 Second-place, left the premises a few nights since, taking with her property amounting to $300 in value. Her name is AGNES PICKETT. She was arrested by officer TUOMEY, of the Forty-third Precinct Police, and most of the property recovered. ....The house of Mr. THOMPSON, No. 532 Pacific-street, was feloniously entered on Saturday evening and robbed of three overcoats, taken from the hall. They were valued at $25 each.

BROOKLYN CITY MORTALITY.—The total number of deaths in this city last week was 118, of which 21 were men, 25 women, 43 boys and 29 girls. Natives of the United States, 94; Ireland, 14; England, 3; Germany, 6; Scotland, 1.

[Advertisement.]

A BAD BREATH THE GREATEST CURSE THE HUMAN FAMILY IS HEIR TO.—How many lovers it has separated—how many friends forever parted! The subject is so delicate your nearest friend will not mention it, and you are ignorant of the fact yourself. To effect a radical cure, use the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers" as a dentrifice, night and morning. It also beautifies the complexion, removing all tan, pimples, and freckles, leaving the skin soft and white. For sale by all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

Husbands, Fathers, Lovers, Remember Thursday, for the first question when you meet will be, "Have you bought Mr. DEMOREST'S *Illustrated News* of this week?" And oh! the look that will greet you if you have failed to secure this indispensable and live weekly.

[Advertisement.]

"Do not fail to buy Mr. DEMOREST'S *Illustrated News* when you come home," will soon be the universal request of every father and husband as they leave their home on Thursday morning. Your family cannot do without this splendid weekly.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway New-York.

Brown's Bronchial Troches are offered with the fullest confidence in their efficacy; they have been thoroughly tested, and maintain the good reputation they have justly acquired. For Military Officers and those who often over-tax the voice, they are useful in relieving an Irritated Throat, and will render articulation easy. To the soldier exposed to sudden changes in the weather, they will give prompt relief in Coughs and Colds, and can be carried in the pocket to be taken as occasion requires.

Sewing-Machine Depot,
For the supply of
WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING-MACHINES,
No. 839 Broadway, corner 22d-st.

Leslie's Ginger Wine.
A Healthful Tonic.
A Refreshing Beverage.
A Delightful Wine.
For sale by all the leading grocers in the City.

Sewing-Machines.
ALL FIRST-CLASS SEWING-MACHINES, NEW, FOR SALE AND TO RENT.
P. H. DIAMOND, No. 439 BROADWAY, near Grand-st.

Morton's Gold Pens are now sold at the same prices as before the commencement of the war; this is entirely owing to the Manufacturer's improvements in machinery, his present large Retail Business and Cash-in-Advance System; for, until he commenced advertising, his business was done on Credit and *strictly with the Trade*.

The Morton Gold Pens are the only ones sold at old prices, as the makers of all other gold pens charge the Premium on the Gold, Government Tax, &c.; but Morton has in no case changed his prices, Wholesale or Retail.

Of the great numbers sent by mail to all parts of the world during the past few years, not one in a thousand has failed to reach its destination in safety; showing that the Morton Gold Pen can be obtained by any one, in every part of the world, at the same price, postage only excepted.

Reader, you can have an enduring, always ready, and reliable Gold Pen, exactly adapted to your hand and style of writing, which will do your writing vastly cheaper than Steel Pens; and at the present almost universal High-Pressure Price of everything, you can have a Morton Gold Pen cheaper, in proportion to the labor spent upon it and material used, than any other Gold Pen in the World. If you want one, see "The Pen is Mightier than the Sword." in another column.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.
Extract of the
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name.
Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by Druggists generally.

A Cure for Rupture or Hernia.
Persons afflicted with this dangerous complaint can now be cured without a shadow of doubt.
WHITE'S PATENT LEVER TRUSS
is a combination of new principles never before applied to a truss. We have cured cases which were given up as incurable. It is light, clean and easy: no pressure on the back, bone or cord; power controlled by turning a screw; inward and upward action. Pamphlets free. Sold wholesale and retail by
GREGORY & CO., No. 609 Broadway.

Sewing-machines to Rent.
And for Sale—New.
V. W. WICKES, Jr., No. 486 Broadway,
Corner of Broome-st., up stairs.

Gold Pens.
FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine
GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
Store and Factory No. 159 Broadway.

Universal Clothes Wringer,
With Cog-wheels, warranted.
53,318 sold in 1863. Send for descriptive circular to
R. C. BROWNING, No. 347 Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Dyspepsia Tablets for Indigestion, Heartburn, &c., prepared only by S. G. WELLING, No 207 Centre-st., and sold by druggists generally. Price 50 cents a box.

Armless Soldiers! The Board of Surgeons and the Surgeon-General U. S. A. have given special honorary commendation to the Palmer Arm, and authorized its manufacture. Full information given by the Inventor. Offices, Philadelphia, New-York and Boston. Palmer's legs, also.
B. FRANK PALMER, Surgeon Artist.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder-braces, &c. A lady attendant.

Wheeler & Wilson's Highest Premium Lock-stitch SEWING-MACHINES.
Office No. 505 Broadway.

Hoyt's Hiawatha Hair Restorative.
A CHALLENGE TO TEST.
There are many preparations in the market advertised to restore faded and gray hair. People seeing the advertisements are unable to decide which is preferable, and using one or two, and failing to derive the expected benefits, conclude that they are all humbugs. That it may be known which can be relied upon, the undersigned, proprietors of
HOYT'S HIAWATHA HAIR RESTORATIVE
propose that some well-known persons, to be agreed upon, disinterested and of unquestioned integrity, designate one person, whose hair has become gray, to the proprietor of each preparation, to restore it. Each proprietor to use nothing but his own preparation, and the person to use nothing else while the test is making. The certificate of the result to be published in all the principal papers of the country at the expense of the unsuccessful competitors.
JOSEPH HOYT & CO., No. 10 University-place, N.Y.
Papers containing HOYT'S Hiawatha advertisement please copy.

Prof. Alex. C. Barry's Tricopherous, or Medicated Compound, for preserving, restoring and beautifying the hair, eradicating scurf and dandruff, preventing baldness and gray hairs, curing diseases of the skin, glands and muscles, (such as salt rheum, pimples, chilblains, &c.,) chaps, rheumatism, swellings, sore throat, &c., and giving instant relief in cases of cuts, bruises, sprains, burns, scalds, &c. Price 25 cents. Sold by all druggists throughout the world. Principal office, No. 374 Pearl-st., New-York.

DIED.

CONGDON.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Feb. 14, at the house of her brother, Miss ELIZA CONGDON, of Providence, R. I., daughter of the late Jonathan Congdon.
Her remains will be taken to Providence for interment.
COREY.—On Friday evening, Feb. 12, Mrs. ELIZABETH H. COREY, in the 92d year of her age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son, Wm. E. Corey, No. 83 Varick-st., this day, (Monday,) Feb. 15, at 2 o'clock P. M.
CROMWELL.—At Fordham, on Sunday, Feb. 14, JOHN CROMWELL, aged 67 years.
The funeral will take place from the Dutch Reformed Church, Fordham, on Tuesday, Feb. 16, at 3½ o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.
ELLIOTT.—Suddenly, on Saturday, Feb. 13, NELSON J. ELLIOTT, of this City, in the 43d year of his age.
Funeral from St. John's Chapel, Varick-st., this day, (Monday) at 10½ A. M. The remains will be conveyed to Guilford, Conn., for interment, by 12:15 New-Haven train.
HARDENBROOK.—On Sunday, Feb. 14, Mrs. CAROLINE L. HARDENBROOK, widow of the late Stephen P. Hardenbrook, aged 54 years.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 234 Monroe-st., this day, (Monday,) the 15th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.
HAVILAND.—At Croton, of scarlet fever, on Sunday morning, Feb. 14, FREDERICK A., only son of David E. and Phebe C. HAVILAND, aged 2 years and 3 months.
The funeral will take place from the Friends' Meeting-house, on Tuesday, the 16th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M.
HYDE.—On Sunday morning, Feb. 14, of consumption, HENRY M. HYDE, A. A. Paymaster U. S. Navy, late of gunboat *Genesee*.
Notice of the funeral will be given in the newspapers of to-morrow.
JOHNSTON.—At Mount Holly, N. J., on Saturday, Feb. 13, Mrs. ELIZABETH A. JOHNSTON, widow of George Johnston, of Kirkcudbright, Scotland, aged 43 years, 3 months and 6 days.
The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her brother-in-law, Samuel J. Tyler, No. 62 3d-st., on Tuesday, the 16th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., without further notice. The remains will be taken to Jamaica, L. I., for interment.
LAY.—On Sunday, Feb. 14, of scarlet fever, HARRY BALDWIN LAY, son of John C. and Elizabeth E. Lay, aged 3 years and 1 month.
The friends of his family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, at 11 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 18 Greene-av., Brooklyn.
LEWIS.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Feb. 13, at 5 P. M., at the residence of his brother-in-law, J. W. Whitney, No. 46 Summit-st., GEORGE E. LEWIS, aged 22 years, 8 months and 25 days, son of Samuel Lewis, of Geneseo, N. Y.
His remains will be taken to Geneseo for interment.
LOCKWOOD.—On Saturday, Feb. 13, at Shippan, Stamford Conn., JANE, wife of Lewis Lockwood, in the 47th year of her age.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the Congregational Church, (Rev. Mr. Bacon's,) Stamford, Conn., this (Monday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.
LONGMAN.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday afternoon, Feb. 13, ROBERT LONGMAN, a native of London, Eng., in the 64th year of his age.
The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 26 Lafayette-av., this (Monday) afternoon.
LIVINGSTON.—On Saturday, Feb. 13, MARY GOLDEN, wife of Clermont Livingston, of Clermont, in the 44th year of her age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday, the 16th inst., at 12 o'clock M., at her late residence, Clermont, Columbia County, N. Y.
MCCLUNEY.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Feb. 11, Commodore WILLIAM J. MCCLUNEY, U. S. N., aged 68 years.
The friends of the family, and of his brother-in-law, George W. Lee, and the officers of the navy and army, are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 23 Smith-st., on Monday, Feb. 15, at 2½ P. M.
MCINTYRE.—Suddenly, on Sunday morning, Feb. 14, MARY, relict of James McIntyre, in the 65th year of her age.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, this (Monday) evening, the 15th inst., at 7 o'clock, at No. 261 3d-av. The remains will be taken to Canterbury, Orange County, on Tuesday morning.
RICH.—On Sunday, Feb. 14, MARTHA, eldest daughter of the late Thomas Rich.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, the 16th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 42 Rivington-st., without further invitation.
SEYMOUR.—On Sunday, Feb. 14, of apoplexy, GEORGE N. SEYMOUR, in the 35th year of his age.
SNEDEKER.—On Saturday, Feb. 13, of diphtheria, ANNA, only daughter of George N. and Emily L. Seymour, aged 14 month.
The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral of the above, without further notice, at the Broadway Tabernacle Church, 6th-av., corner of 34th-st., on Tuesday, the 16th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M. The remains of both will be taken to Peekskill for interment on the 1 o'clock train, Hudson River Railroad.
STACEY.—On Saturday, Feb. 6, in Chester, Penn., Hon. DAVIS B. STACEY, father of Mrs. Ellie Chandler, of this City, in his 66th year.
STUART.—On Sunday, Feb. 14, ALAPHARE, wife of Sidney H. Stuart.
Funeral services at the residence of the family, No. 137 East 41st-st., on Tuesday, the 16th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.
THOMAS.—On Saturday evening, Feb. 13, EMMA, daughter of John C. and Theodosia Thomas, aged 2 years and 1 month.
The funeral will take place from No. 319 South 6th-st., Williamsburgh, at 2 o'clock this (Monday) afternoon.
VANDERBILT.—On Saturday evening, Feb. 13, after a short illness, WILLIAM S. VANDERBILT, of the firm of Vanderbilt & Brother, aged 48 years.
The friends of the family, and those of his father-in-law, C. S. Wright, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday, the 16th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 6 St. Luke's-place.
WHITING.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Saturday, Feb. 13, of a lingering illness, MARY HENRIETTA, wife of Franklin Whiting.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday, at 2 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 96 South 5th-st.
WICKHAM.—On Friday morning, Feb. 12, BRIDGET WICKHAM, widow of the late George D. Wickham.
The funeral will take place at St. James Church, Goshen, Orange County, on Monday, the 15th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend without further invitation. The train will leave foot of Chambers-st. at at 10 o'clock A. M., and return in the afternoon.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 171.—Feb. 13, 1864.
4, 48, 61, 63, 52, 76, 60, 26, 19, 42, 17, 40, 24, 36.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 172.—Feb. 13, 1864.
51, 9, 73, 28, 62, 71, 37, 4, 74, 55, 13, 76, 43.
Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

DRAWING OF THE
SHELBY COLLEGE LOTTERY, OF KENTUCKY.
EXTRA CLASS 75—Feb. 13, 1864.
71, 34, 63, 15, 61, 32, 13, 16, 31, 10, 9, 33, 58, 72.
CLASS 76—Feb. 13, 1864.
45, 11, 1, 65, 42, 68, 43, 29, 27, 74, 13, 53, 30.
Z. E. SIMMONS & CO., Managers.
Covington, Ky.

GRAND SCHEME ON THE ROYAL HAVANA plan of the Shelby College Lottery of Kentucky. Prizes cashed and information furnished.
ALECK & Co., Brokers, No. 38 Pine-st., N. Y.

MESSRS. SIMMONS, ROGERS & CO. are authorized to receive deposits and make collections on our account. Z. E. SIMMONS & CO.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—THIRTY per cent. premium paid for prizes; information furnished; the highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO.,
Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS.—THE WEAK, THE consumptive, rheumatic, costive, bilious and delicate, after some days' use, will find renewed strength and life pervade every organ of their frames.
Every dose makes the blood purer. The nerves commence in the arteries and terminate in the veins. These pills, as a first effect, act upon the arterial blood, increasing the circulation, by which impurities are deposited in the veins, and they throw off such collections into the bowels, which organs, by the energy derived from BRANDRETH'S PILLS, expel them from the system. When first used, the pills may occasion griping, and even make the patient feel worse. This is an excellent sign and shows the disease will soon be cured. No great good is often achieved without some trouble in its attainment, and this rule applies to the recovery of health.
But BRANDRETH'S PILLS are innocent and sure to do good. See B. BRANDRETH on the Government stamp in white.
Principal office, Brandreth's Building, New-York.

WILLIAM ALLAIR!
WILLIAM ALLAIR!
WILLIAM ALLAIR!
BY MRS. HENRY WOOD.
WILLIAM ALLAIR; or, RUNNING AWAY TO SEA. By Mrs. HENRY WOOD, is published and for sale by all Booksellers and News Agents, everywhere, complete in one large octavo volume. Price Twenty-five Cents a copy. It is published by
T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS,
No. 306 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia,
And is for sale by all News Agents everywhere.

INTERESTING, INSTRUCTIVE, IMPORTANT!
ETHNOLOGY—The Origin of Races and

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS AND DEALERS
IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
No. 38 WALL-ST,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES
U. S. 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS of '81.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. ONE YEAR CERTIFICATES.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' AND ORDNANCE VOUCHERS, the NEW U. S. FIVE PER CENT. LEGAL TENDER NOTES, and all GOVERNMENT issues.
BANKS, SAVINGS BANKS and investors will find us prepared at all times to furnish desirable lots of these Securities in large or small amounts.
DEPOSITS received and COLLECTIONS made on favorable terms. STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.
FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS and DEALERS
In GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NO. 38 WALL-ST.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.
NO. 40 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
DEALERS IN
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND GOLD.
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Board on commission. Mercantile collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.

OFFICE OF
WASHINGTON
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 172 Broadway, corner Maiden-lane.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 2, 1864.
DIVIDEND.—A Dividend of Eight (8) per cent. is this day declared, payable on demand in cash to stockholders.
Also, an Interest Dividend of Six (6) per cent. on outstanding Scrip, payable 15th inst.
Also, a Scrip Dividend of Sixty (60) per cent. on the earned premiums of policies entitled to participate in the profits for the year ending 31st January, 1864. The Scrip will be ready for delivery on and after the 15th March next.
WM. K. LOTHROP, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1864.
THE TRUSTEES, IN CONFORMITY TO the charter of the Company, submit the following statement of its affairs on the 31st December, 1863:

Premiums received on Marine Risks, from 1st January, 1863, to 31st December, 1863..	$8,214,398 98
Premiums on Policies not marked off 1st January, 1863	1,790,602 24
Total amount of Marine Premiums	$10,005,001 17
No Policies have been issued upon Life Risks nor upon Fire Risks disconnected with Marine Risks.	
Premiums marked off from 1st January, 1863, to 31st December, 1863	$7,597,666 56
Losses paid during the same period	3,865,651 04
Returns of premiums and expenses	1,062,967 48
The Company has the following assets, viz.:	
United States and State of New-York Stock, City, Bank and other Stocks	$3,492,631 30
Loans secured by Stocks and otherwise	1,450,700 00
Real Estate and Bonds and Mortgages	193,760 00
Dividends on Stocks, Interest on Bonds and Mortgages and other Loans, sundry Notes, reinsurance and other claims due the Company, estimated at	104,964 51
Premium Notes and Bills receivable	3,278,676 63
Cash in Bank	744,813 88
Total amount of Assets	$9,265,546 32

Six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after TUESDAY, the 2d of February next.
After reserving three and one-half million dollars of profits, the outstanding certificates of the issue of 1862 will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 2d of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment, and canceled.
A dividend of forty per cent. is declared on the net earned premiums of the Company, for the year ending 31st December, 1863, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the 5th of April next.
The profits of the Company, ascertained from the 1st of July, 1843, to the 1st of January, 1863, for which certificates were issued, amount to | $14,328,880
Additional from 1st January, 1863, to 1st January, 1864 | 2,630,000
Total profits for 21½ years | $16,958,880
The certificates previous to 1862 have been redeemed by cash | 11,690,210
Net earnings remaining with the Company on 1st January, 1864 | $5,268,670
By order of the Board
W. TOWNSEND JONES, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

John D. Jones,	A. P. Ellis,	J. Gaillard, Jr.,
Charles Dennis,	Leroy M. Wiley,	J. Henry Burgy,
W. H. H. Moore,	Daniel S. Miller,	Cor. Grinnell,
Thomas Tileston,	S. T. Nicoll,	C. A. Hand,
Henry Coit,	Joshua J. Henry,	Watts Sherman,
Wm. C. Pickersgill,	Geo. G. Hobson,	E. E. Morgan,
Lewis Curtis,	David Lane,	B. J. Howland,
H. Russell,	James Boyce,	Benj. Babcock,
Lowell Holbrook,	W. Sturgis, Jr.,	Fletcher Westray,
J. A. Hargous,	Henry K. Bogert,	R. B. Minturn, Jr.,
L. Warren Weston,	A. A. Low,	G. W. Burnham,
Royal Phelps,	William E. Dodge,	Fred. Chauncey,
Caleb Barstow,	Dennis Perkins,	James Low.

CHARLES DENNIS, Vice-President.
W. H. H. MOORE, 2d Vice-President.

CHICAGO AND GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY COMPANY,
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,
FOR $2,000,000.
SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS OPENED WITH Messrs. SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD, Bankers, No. 21 Nassau-st, New-York.
The Chicago and Great Eastern Railway Company now offer for sale one million one hundred thousand dollars of their first mortgage bonds, in sums of one thousand dollars each, maturing in thirty years, bearing interest at the rate of Seven per cent. per annum, payable in the City of New-York, on the first days of April and October, in each year.
These bonds are secured by a first and only Mortgage on the property, income and franchises of the Railway Company, executed to Frederick Schuchardt and Henry Morgan, of the City of New-York, Trustees.
The remaining nine hundred thousand dollars of the bonds are not part and remain in the hands of the said Trustees, for the purpose of being exchanged for the indebtedness of the Chicago and Cincinnati Railroad Company running from La Crosse to Logansport; this effected, the $2,000,000 will form a First and only mortgage on a line of road 110 miles in length, extending from Chicago to Logansport, where it connects with the Cincinnati and Chicago Air-line Railroad, forming the shortest line by 40 miles, between Chicago and Cincinnati, and by 25 miles the shortest line between Louisville and Chicago.
It will also open, in connection with roads now in operation, entirely new and very direct lines from Chicago to New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and all Eastern cities. The distance between Chicago and New-York by this route being shorter than by either of the existing lines via Dunkirk or Buffalo.
The road is now under contract, and the most strenuous efforts are being made to have it open for traffic during the Summer of 1864.
The interest on the Bonds maturing during the progress of the work has been provided for, and will remain on deposit in the hands of the Company. Messrs. SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD, No. 21 Nassau-st., to whom the Company refer for further particulars, and where subscription books for this loan have been opened.
W. D. JUDSON, President.
No. 37 William-st., NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1863.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD, CHICAGO, Feb. 9, 1864.
THE HOLDERS OF THE PREFERRED stock of this company are hereby notified that by order of the Board of Directors a dividend of three and a half dollars per share, (less Government tax,) will be paid them by Messrs. G. S. Robbins & Son, No. 54 William-st., New-York, on all certificates of stock standing in their name after the closing of the books on the evening of the 8th February.
JOSEPH PRICE, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1864.
THE CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY having paid to us a dividend of three and a half dollars per share, (less Government tax,) on its preferred stock, which is at the credit of the preferred stockholders of said Company, the same will be paid to them or their legal representatives on or after the 25th of February.
G. S. ROBBINS & SON, No. 54 William-st.
OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND ALTON R. R. CO., CHICAGO, Feb. 1, 1864.

PUBLIC NOTICE.
THE PUBLIC MINING AND MANUFACTURING STOCK EXCHANGE BOARD MEETS DAILY AT No. 52 WILLIAM-ST., Commencing at 3 o'clock P. M. punctually.
Admission fee $250 per annum.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Manager.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK,
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 4, 1864.
Notice is hereby given that a further installment of 20 per cent. on the capital stock of this bank, will be required to be paid in, on or before THURSDAY, the 18th day of February next, at the Banking House, No. 29 Pine-st.
GEORGE OPDYKE, President.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELLERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN ANY PART OF THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

MEYLERT & CO.,
No. 1 Wall-st.,
BANKERS & BROKERS,
Stocks, Bonds and Gold bought and sold on commission. Collections made on all accessible points. Money received on deposit.

EDWARD [illegible]
Gives his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 4 HANOVER-ST.

THE SUBSCRIBERS OFFER FOR SALE, at the Board of Brokers, $10,000 [illegible] Bonds of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company, with the privilege of exchanging said bonds for the new consolidated bonds of the Company, bearing interest, payable semi-annually, [illegible] are invited to examine the bonds, &c., at the office of HENRY C. GEBHARD & SONS, No. 44 Wall-st., where all information will be given.
[illegible]

FINANCIAL

OFFICE OF VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS, No. 44 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
WE HAVE NOTICE FROM THE GENERAL Subscription Agent Five-Twenty Loan, that the whole amount of this Loan authorized by law has been taken by subscribers. We cannot, therefore, furnish, as heretofore, the Bonds at par and interest.
We shall be pleased to fill orders for these Bonds at market rate, and shall endeavor to keep constantly on hand, ready for immediate delivery, a full assortment.
We also buy and sell all kinds of Government Stocks: The new 5 per cent, Interest-bearing Legal-Tender Notes.
6 per cent Certificates of Indebtedness.
7 3-10 Treasury Notes.
6 per cent. Coupon and Registered Bonds, 1881.
U. S. Quartermaster Checks.
Maturing certificates collected or cashed on favorable terms.
VERMILYE & CO.,
JAN. 22, 1864. Govt. Agents Five-Twenty Loan.

OFFICE LAFAYETTE FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 347 FULTON-ST., BROOKLYN, Feb. 10, 1864.
THE FOLLOWING GENTLEMAN WERE elected Directors of this Company at the annual election, held on the 9th inst.:

JAMES FREELAND,	HENRY TIENKEN,
CALVIN B. CAMP,	JAMES CRUIKSHANK,
CURTIS NOBLE,	S. VAN BENSCHOTEN,
RUFUS R. GRAVES,	EDMUND T. H. GIBSON,
HIRAM E. ST. JOHN,	ALEXANDER McCUE,
EDW. T. BACKHOUSE,	D. S. VOORHEES,
JAMES HARPER,	MICHAEL NEVIN,
LEWIS HURST.	SAMUEL GARRISON,
JOHN L. SPADER,	JOHN LEFFERTS,
HENRY J. CULLEN,	JAMES TITUS,
LEVERITT H. SAGE,	JESSE C. ROWAN,
PHILIP S. CROOKE,	EDWARD HARVEY,
JAMES B. COOPER,	STEPHEN A. DODGE,
JOHN G. SCHUMAKER,	ANDREW FITZGERALD,
JOHN J. VANDERBILT.	

At a subsequent meeting of the Board James Freeland, Esq., was unanimously reelected President.
J. B. THOMPSON, Jr., Sec'ry.

STATEMENT OF THE
GREAT WESTERN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK.
For the fiscal year ending Dec. 31, 1863, as required by Charter.

Premiums on outstanding Risks, Dec. 31, 1862	$275,804 30
Premiums received on Marine Risks, from Jan. 1, 1863, to Dec. 31, 1863	2,200,397 27
Total Marine Premiums	$2,476,201 57
Premiums marked off from Jan. 1, 1863, to Dec. 31, 1863, less return premiums	$1,741,616 31
Interest received and accrued, profits on Exchange, &c	336,793 43—2,078,409 74
Losses adjusted and paid, and estimated losses, less salvages	$1,337,312 34
Expenses, commissions, taxes and July interest	169,813 24
The Company has the following assets:	
Cash in bank, and funds in hands of London bankers	$796,533 35
United States and City Bonds and Bank Stocks	192,213 00
Scrip held by Company	56,693 20
Accrued interest to be received	13,068 17
Real estate and loans on bonds and mortgages	326,760 26
Loans on demand	438,100 00
Bills receivable	1,078,717 03—2,902,145 01

Six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 2d of February next.
A Cash Dividend of Eight and a half per cent. will be paid to stockholders, on and after the 20th of January inst.
After reserving over two million dollars capital and surplus, the balance of the outstanding certificates of the scrip issue of 1858, and fifty (50) per cent. of the scrip issue of 1859 will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 2d of February next; from which date all interest on the respective portions indicated will cease.
A Scrip Dividend of Twenty-five per cent. is declared on the net earned participating premiums of the Company for the year ending Dec. 31, 1863, for which certificates will be issued on and after the 1st day of April next.
The stock transfer books will be closed until the 20th of January inst.
The scrip transfer books will be closed until the 2d of February next.
By order of the Board.
DOUGLAS ROBINSON, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, 14th January, 1864.

DIRECTORS.

W. C. PICKERSGILL,	JAMES BENKARD,
WM. H. GUION,	WM. M. EVARTS,
SAML. D. BABCOCK,	ROBERT SPEDDING,
JAS. M. BROWN,	JOHN R. JOHNSTON,
N. CHANDLER,	FRED. G. GEBHARD,
GEO. W. HENNINGS,	SAMUEL B. CALDWELL,
ROBT. M. OLYPHANT,	WILSON G. HUNT.
W. B. DUNCAN,	J. J. CRANE,
H. F. SPAULDING,	J. PIERPONT MORGAN,
J. L. ASPINWALL,	GEORGE W. BEE,
JOHN ALLEN,	WM. WRIGHT,
GUSTAVUS KUTTER,	EMIL HEINEMANN,
L. H. BRIGHAM.	THOS. SLOCOMB,
J. A. MECKE,	GEO. A. PHELPS, JR.,
JOHN R. GARDNER.	M. A. SORCHAN.

RICHARD LATHERS, President.
JOHN A. PARKER, Vice-President.
JAMES F. COX, 2d Vice-President.
DOUGLAS ROBINSON, Secretary.
The Company having established branch offices at London under the management of Messrs. JOHN PICKERSGILL & SON, and at Liverpool under the management of Messrs. GUION & CO., risks will be taken in London and Liverpool on shipments to and from all parts of the world on the same terms and conditions as are obtained from first-class companies in England. Losses under policies issued by these branches will be adjusted and paid either at London, Liverpool or New-York, as may be agreed on when the risks are taken.

MECHANICS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Feb. 11, 1864.
AT AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank, held on the 9th inst., the following named gentlemen were duly elected, viz.:

Shepherd Knapp,	Cyrus Curtiss,
Thomas C. Chardavoyne,	Henry F. Spaulding,
Ambrose C. Kingsland,	Edmund M. Young,
Richard Irvin,	George Mosle,
Francis Hall,	Thomas F. Youngs,
John Bullard, Jr.,	Hugh N. Camp,
William Chamberlain,	George Moke.

At a subsequent meeting of the board, SHEPHERD KNAPP, Esq., was unanimously reelected President.
W. H. COX, Cashier.

STATE OF MICHIGAN.
STATE TREASURER'S OFFICE, LANSING, Feb. 2, 1864.
$200,000 SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.
Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned at the Michigan Insurance Bank, in the City of Detroit, until the 20th inst., at noon, for the purchase of two hundred thousand dollars Michigan War Loan Bonds, being a part of one million of dollars authorized to be issued by "An act authorizing a War Loan," approved May 10, 1861.
The bonds will be for one thousand dollars each, with coupons for seven per cent. interest, payable half yearly in the City of New-York. No bid will be entertained for less than the par value of the bonds. The bonds will be dated Jan. 1, 1864, and the accumulated interest to the time of delivery will be added to the amount of the bond. These bonds are by law exempt from taxation.
J. OWEN, Treasurer State Michigan

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
Paid up capital ....£500,000. Reserved fund....£100,000.
Head Office, No. 52 Threadneedle-st., London, E. C.
Court of Directors 1863-1864.
GEORGE GARDNER NICOL, Esq., Chairman,
DONALD LARNACH, Esq.,
GEORGE P. ROBINSON, Esq.,
GEORGE MAY, Esq.,
THOMAS STENHOUSE, Esq.,
Sir FREDERICK JAMES HALLIDAY, K. C. B.,
DAVID TRAIL ROBERTSON, Esq., ex-officio,
DAVID TRAIL ROBERTSON, Esq., Chief Manager.
LONDON BANKERS:
Bank of England. London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT

Bombay,	Calcutta,	Madras,
Colombo,	Kandy,	Galle,
Singapore,	Penang,	Hong Kong,
Shanghai,	Yokahama, Japan,	Mauritius,
Manila,	Batavia,	Bankok.

The undersigned grant mercantile credits on the above-named Institution, available in India and China, and all ports east of the Cape of Good Hope.
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS
AND
U. S. GOVERNMENT LOAN AGENTS,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.
U. S. SECURITIES
of all issues,
purchased and for sale.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS, subject to be checked for at sight. STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.

TO PEORIA AND OQUAWKA FIRST AND SECOND MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS.
TAKE NOTICE.
All parties who signed the agreement for reorganization of the PEORIA AND OQUAWKA RAILROAD COMPANY, (now LOGANSPORT, PEORIA AND BURLINGTON RAILROAD COMPANY,) who wish to avail themselves of the reorganization, must send their bonds and coupons, before the 20th inst., to the office of WESTON, DE BILLIER & CO., No. 24 Exchange-place, and receive Trustees' Certificates. Parties neglecting this notice will be compelled to receive their portion of net proceeds of sale of the road.
CHARLES L. FROST,
EDWARD WESTON,
H. G. MARQUAND,
Trustees.
FEB. 4, 1864.

McKIM BROS. & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 61 WALL-ST.,
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND DOMESTIC AND STERLING EXCHANGE.
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD EXCLUSIVELY ON COMMISSION.
Interest allowed on deposit accounts.
Business paper collected.
BALTIMORE FUNDS TAKEN ON FAVORABLE TERMS.
Advances made on satisfactory securities.

NOTICE.
UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1864.
Parties holding thirty (30)| or more coupons on the Three-years Seven and Three-tenths per Cent. Bonds, maturing on the 19th inst., are requested to hand them in, with schedules, as any time before that date. Holders availing themselves of the above will have their coupons examined and checks given for them on the 19th inst., after 2 o'clock P. M. Blank schedules will be furnished upon application at the interior depositories.
JOHN J. CISCO,
Assistant Treasurer United States.

FINANCIAL.

TWENTY-FIRST ANNUAL REPORT OF THE
MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF NEW-YORK.
FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President.
OFFICE, No. 94 BROADWAY.
Statement of the Affairs of the Company for the fiscal year ending Jan. 31, 1864:

Net cash assets Feb. 1, 1863	$8,913,052 94
RECEIPTS DURING YEAR.	
For Premiums, viz.:	
Originals	$279,023 13
Renewals	1,100,708 79
War extras	36,274 91
Total Premiums	$1,416,006 83
For Annuities	22,317 97
For Interest	652,976 82—2,091,301 62
Total	$11,004,354 56
DISBURSEMENTS DURING YEAR.	
Paid Claims by Death	$444,028 00
Paid Dividends additions to same	177,625 99
Paid Reductions of Premium	7,099 45
Paid Surrendered Policies	105,775 35
Paid Annuities	12,187 38
Paid Loss on Sales of Real Estate	7,775 23
Paid Commissions	86,033 30
Paid Taxes	20,846 33
Paid Exchange, Postage and Advertising	14,753 93
Paid Salaries and Medical Examinations	59,339 93
Paid Law, Printing, Rent and Office Expenses	39,624 86—975,089 75
Net Cash Assets Feb. 1, 1864	$10,029,264 81
INVESTED AS FOLLOWS:	
Cash on hand and in Bank	$828,449 67
Bonds and Mortgages	4,409,754 30
United States Stocks	4,370,262 50
Real Estate	407,613 79
Balance due from Agents	13,184 55
	$10,029,264 81
Add,	
Interest accrued	$126,352 64
Premiums due, in course of transmission	29,058 74
Deferred semi-annual Premiums (say)	200,000 00
Gross Assets Feb. 1, 1864	$10,384,676 19
Increase in net Cash Assets during year	$1,116,211 87
POLICY ACCOUNT.	Number. / Amount.
Issued during year	2,812 / $3,594,175
In force Feb. 1, 1864	15,044 / 43,778,095
In force Feb. 1, 1863	12,981 / 37,391,430
Net Increase during year	2,063 / 6,386,575
Dividends Additions payable with Policies	$8,837,501

I have carefully examined the items contained in the foregoing statement, and certify the same to be correct.
(Signed) SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

FRED. S. WINSTON,	ALEX. W. BRADFORD,
JOHN V. L. PRUYN,	RICHARD PATRICK,
WILLIAM MOORE,	WILLIAM H. POPHAM,
ROBERT H. McCURDY,	WILLIAM A. HAINES,
J. GREEN PEARSON,	EZRA WHEELER,
MARTIN BATES, Jr.,	SEYMOUR L. HUSTED,
WM. J. BUNKER,	SAMUEL D. BABCOCK,
WILLIAM BETTS,	MILLARD FILLMORE,
JOHN TYLER VERTON,	DAVID LOWRY,
JOHN WADSWORTH,	HENRY A SMYTHE,
ALFRED EDWARDS,	WILLIAM V. BRADY,
NATHANIEL HAYDEN,	W. E. DODGE,
JOHN M. STUART,	GEORGE S. COE,
OLIVER H. PALMER,	WM. K. STRONG,
SAM'L. E. SPROULLS,	WM. M. VERMILYE,
SAM'L. M. CONNELL,	JOHN E. DEVELIN,
LUCIU'S ROBINSON,	WELLINGTON CLAPP,
W. SMITH BROWN,	M. M. FREEMAN.

Secretary—ISAAC ABBATT.
Actuary—SHEPPARD HOMANS.
Assistant Secretary—THEO. W. MORRIS.
Cashier—FRED. M. WINJTON,
Medical Examiner—MINTURN POST, M. D.
Asst.-Medical Examiner—ISAAC L. KIP, M. D.
Counsel—WILLIAM BETTS, LL. D.
HON. LUCIUS ROBINSON.
Attorney—RICHARD A. McCURDY.

EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 130 BROADWAY.
Cash Capital | $200,000
STATEMENT, Feb. 1, 1864.
ASSETS.

Cash Items		
Cash balance in Bank and Office	$30,014 41	
Call loans on U. S. Bonds and Stock Securities, market val.	$80,170 63	200 00—$66,214 41
U. S. 5-20 Bonds, loan of 1862, owned by the Company		55,000 00
Real Estate and Leasehold owned by the Company		64,916 64
Loans on Bonds and Mortgages, first liens of Real Estate in this State worth over $160,000 00—		70,127 94
Interest on loans due and accrued		3,317 54
Premiums outstanding		1,226 99
Rents due and accrued		1,525 80
Other property, including U. S. Internal Revenue Stamps		1,127 50
Total assets		$263,456 02

LIABILITIES.

Reinsurance, Losses unsettled and all other claims of every description	$24,000 00

DIRECTORS.
EUGENE PLUNKETT, President.

John Garcia,	Gus. Reynaud, Jr.,	Jules Rilliet,
Joannes Gourd,	Charles J. Meriot,	Charles Sagory,
Waldo Hutchins,	James M. Lewis,	H. G. Eilshemius,
S. P. Gilbert,	Howard C. Cady.	C. C. Pinckney,
William Ferdon,	John R. Faure,	Jos. B. Young,
Bart. Blanco,	Elias Ponvert,	Charles S. Pell,
E. Bossange.		

SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 72 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 10, 1864.
AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY, held this day, the following gentlemen were chosen for the ensuing year:

OLIVER H. JONES,	R. M. BUCHANAN,
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR,	WILLIAM HERTZEL,
ABRAHAM B. DAVIS,	THOMAS DAVEY,
SAMUEL C. HARRIOT,	HENRY J. SCUDDER,
JOHN E. ANDREW,	CHARLES M. STEWART,
JOSIAH O. LOW,	SAMUEL N. DODGE,
JOHN EWEN,	DANIEL UNDERHILL,
WILLIAM DEPEW,	MICHAEL ULSHOFFER
WILLIAM HAXTUN,	CHARLES D. LEWIS,
SAMUEL J. WARING,	ETHELBERT S. MILLS,
C. F. PFEIFFER,	JOSEPH A. DREYFOUS,
SYLVANUS BEDELL,	JAMES C. GULICK,
JAMES T. WRIGHT.	

At a subsequent meeting of the board, held this day, DANIEL UNDERHILL, Esq., was unanimously elected President, in place of Oliver H. Jones, Esq., who declined a reelection, and E. COOPER DEDERER was appointed Secretary.
The following preamble and resolution were unanimously adopted by the board:
Whereas, Mr. Jones having signified his desire to decline being a candidate for reelection, therefore,
Resolved, That the board return to Mr. Jones their thanks for his long and faithful services to this institution.
E. C. DEDERER, Secretary.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, PITTSBURGH, Feb. 12, 1864.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCK and Bond holders of this company, for the election of Directors, and such other business as may come before it, will be held at the office of said company, in the City of Pittsburgh, on the 3d WEDNESDAY of March, A. D. 1864, at 10 A. M. The Stock and Bond Transfer Books of the company at their office, in the City of Pittsburgh, and at their Transfer Agency in the City of New York, will be closed on the 1st day of March, at 3 o'clock P. M., and remain closed until the 15th day of March, thereafter.
W. H. BARNES, Secretary.

ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 22, 1864.
NOTICE.—THE HOLDERS OF SUCH BONDS (known as the Second Mortgage Bonds) of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company as have not been extended for the term of twenty years from the date of their maturity, are hereby notified that from and after the 29th day of February next, interest will cease, and the principal sum due on all such bonds will be paid on their presentation at the office of the Erie Railway Company.
HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

SIMONSON & BROWN
offer their services at the Board of Brokers, for the purchase or sale of Stocks, Bonds, Government Securities and Gold.
No. 39½ EXCHANGE-PLACE.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK, NO. 82 NASSAU-ST., near Fulton—Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M., and on Mondays and Thursday from 5 to 7 o'clock P. M.
Six per cent. interest allowed to depositors.
LUTHER C. CARTER, President.
JAMES C. STONEALL, CHARLES COOPER. } Vice-Pres'ts.
HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.
THOMAS W. COWDEN, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—CORNER of 14th-st. and 8th-av. Open daily from 10 to 3 P. M.; Wednesdays and Saturdays from 10 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed. Deposits made on or before March 1 will draw interest from that date.
THOMAS CHRISTY, President.
R. H. BULL Secretary.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

BAKERY FOR SALE—IN A LARGE VILLAGE 12 miles from New-York—buildings, horses, wagons, stock, good will, &c.; a large and profitable business has been done for many years; population chiefly City merchants. Apply to H. B. BLACKWELL, No. 60 William-st., from 9 to 11 A. M.

PARTNER WANTED.—THE ADVERTISER, about engaging in the coal trade, wishes to associate himself with a person thoroughly acquainted with the business. Address INDEX, Brooklyn Post-office, giving name and references.

FOR SALE—A LARGE BUTTER AND CHEESE stand, in one of the City markets. For particulars apply, after 6 P. M., at No. 25 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

PRINTING.

CHEAPEST PRINTER IN THE WORLD. BUSINESS CARDS, INCLUDING CARDS, $1 per 1,000. Billheads, $3 per 1,000. Circulars in large quantities, 50 cents per 1,000, and labels 40 cents. ALL KINDS OF BOOK, JOB AND NEWSPAPER PRINTING equally cheap. P. B. DAWLEY'S new establishment, No. 13 Park-row, opposite the Astor House.

SLOTE & JANEN, STATIONERS, PRINTERS and BLANK-BOOK DEALERS, No. 81 Fulton-st.

DIVIDENDS.

59TH DIVIDEND.
BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 18 WALL-ST.

CAPITAL	$153,000 00
SURPLUS	131,949 15
ASSETS	284,949 15
UNSETTLED LOSSES	350 00

The usual semi-annual Dividend of
TEN (10) PER CENT.
and the Government Tax (payable on demand) has THIS DAY been declared from the profits of the last six months.
FRANCIS P. FURNALD, President.
CHARLES BURKHALTER, Vice-President
JOHN W. CHENEY, Secretary.
JANUARY 2, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE OSWEGO AND SYRACUSE Railroad Company will pay its Twenty-first Semi-annual Dividend of 4 Per Cent., free from Government tax, on and after Feb. 20, 1864. New-York stockholders will be paid by Henry A. Oakley, Esq., Transfer Agent, at the office of the Howard Insurance Company, New-York City; Albany and Troy stockholders at the New-York State Bank, Albany; Utica stockholders at the Oneida Bank, Utica; Syracuse stockholders at the Bank of Syracuse; all others at the Lake Ontario Bank, Oswego. All dividends not called for within thirty days will be paid at the Treasurer's office, Oswego, only.
LUTHER WRIGHT, Treasurer.
Dated Feb. 10, 1864.

OFFICE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1864.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of five (5) per cent. out of the net earnings of the last three months, payable at the office of the Company, on Wednesday, the 17th inst.
The transfer books will close on the 10th inst. and reopen on the 18th inst.
By order of the Board of Directors.
THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1864.
THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of TEN PER CENT.
(free from Government tax) out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after the 15th day of February inst., at the office of the Company, No. 29 William-st., corner of Exchange-place. The transfer books are now closed, and will remain closed until the morning of the 13th inst. By order of the Board.
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE AND MARINE INS. CO., NEW-YORK, Feb. 8, 1864.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of SIX PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on demand, at No. 72 Wall-street.
DANIEL UNDERHILL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE INDEMNITY FIRE INS. CO., No. 207 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 10, 1864.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE per cent., (free from Government tax,) payable on demand.
W. R. SHELDON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF SECURITY FIRE INS. CO., No. 31 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 8, 1864.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared the usual Semi-Annual Interest Dividend of Three and One-half (3½) per cent. free from the Government Tax for the first six months of the present fiscal year, payable to Stockholders on demand. By order.
RICHARD L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

NAUGATUCK RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, BRIDGEPORT, Ct., Feb. 9, 1864.
DIVIDEND NO. 16.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE declared a dividend of Four per cent., free from Government Tax, payable 15th instant, to which date the transfer book will be closed.
H. NICHOLS, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO., CORNER 4TH-AV. AND 27TH-ST., TREASURER'S OFFICE, Jan. 6, 1864.
A DIVIDEND OF THREE DOLLARS per share, free from Government Tax, has THIS DAY been declared on the capital stock of the Company, payable on and after MONDAY, the 15th day of February next.
The transfer books will be closed on the 30th inst., and reopened upon the morning of the 15th of February.
W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY, No. 111 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 6, 1864.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE per cent. has been declared on the capital stock of the PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY, payable at the office in the City of New-York, on and after the 15th of February instant. The transfer books will be closed from the 9th to the 15th inst., both inclusive.
GEO. A. HOYT, Treasurer.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR ROOFING FELT AND PITCH.
CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, DEPOT OF WASHINGTON, WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 11, 1864.
Sealed proposals will be received at this office until TUESDAY, March 1, 1864, at 12 o'clock M., for delivering in the City of Washington, D. C., the following amounts of Roofing Felt and Pitch, viz.:
One hundred and eight (108) tons of Roofing Felt.
Eight hundred (800) barrels of Pitch, or Roofing Cement.
The particular kind or description of the above articles must be stated in the proposal, and bidders will be required to furnish samples of the articles they propose to deliver.
One-fourth (¼) of the quantity of each article will be required to be delivered in thirty (30) days from the date of the contract, one-fourth (¼) in sixty (60) days therefrom, and the balance in ninety (90) days therefrom.
Each barrel of Pitch or Roofing Cement must contain not less than three hundred (300) pounds, and delivered in good sound barrels, said barrels to be furnished free of cost to the Government.
The articles offered by the successful bidders will be subjected to a rigid inspection before being accepted by an inspector, appointed by the Government.
PROPOSALS.
The price must be written out in words on the bid, as

MEDICAL.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

The increase in the demand for these COUGH LOZENGES, and the numerous testimonials constantly received, fully justify the Proprietor in asserting they are the best and safest yet offered to the public for the cure of the following complaints: ASTHMA, WINTER COUGH, HOARSENESS, SHORTNESS OF BREATH, and other PULMONARY MALADIES.

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J. M. COURTENAY, Commander.

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P. S.—The EVENING STAR will follow, and sail SATURDAY, March 5, 1864.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on

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WINTER GARDEN.

91ST, 92D, 93D, 94TH, 95TH AND 96TH NIGHTS OF
MR. AND MRS. W. J. FLORENCE
AND
THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN.

James Otis, Esq., one of our ablest dramatic critics, writes as follows:

"THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN.—Now that this remarkably successful drama has been produced upon the theatrical boards of almost every city in the country, from Portland, Me., to New-Orleans, La., with a great variety of casts, embracing the majority of the profession in America, it is worth while to recur once more to its first production upon the stage in this City, and to the manner in which it has been done, at the Winter Garden, from that day to this. For excellent as has been the distribution of characters in this drama in some other places, yet, as a whole, we feel fully warranted in making the announcement that nowhere has it been so strongly cast as here. As to the manner in which it has been put upon the stage elsewhere we cannot speak from observation, but we are confident that it cannot have been better mounted in any theatre in this City than it is at the Winter Garden.

Mr. Florence, to whom we are indebted for the first introduction of this excellent drama to the American stage, had the advantage of seeing it played in London, where it was first introduced. For the part of the young country lad, "Robert Brierly," he is singularly well adapted in appearance and manner, and it was natural that he should at once see in it an opportunity of which he could make much. The representation of this character in other cities do not seem to us as being so felicitously selected. We cannot conceive, for example, of an old man's looking or playing it well, and it is by no means the part for a robust, heavy tragic actor. Florence, in comparison, seems to us to be admirably fitted for it. And so the audience, which nightly crowds the theatre to see him in it appears to think. Mrs. Florence, whose name in the bills has always had equal potency with that of her husband, in order to keep it there during the run of this piece was forced to take what in other hands has proved a trifling part, but which she has made one of the most amusingly effective. Her conception of it is original, and an improvement, we judge, upon the design of the author. She has given it a distinctive form and stamped upon it an emphatic character. Mr. Vining Bowers, who is a good artist, has done much the same with the part assigned him, and which he works up in conjunction with that played by Mrs. Florence, most artistically. Beyond question, "the St. Evremonds" greatly increase the generally successful effect of the piece. Mrs. Florence's songs are also a great addition thereto.

The other characters in this homely and touching drama are felicitously cast at the Winter Garden. Mr. Hind, always so admirable in his general presentation of character parts, so accurate in his appreciation of the proprieties, in dress, make-up, and other important accessories, individualizes the respectable old merchant, *Mr. Dawson*, to the very life. Mrs. Hind, as the good, garrulous, affectionate, one-idead old lady, is equally true to the author's design—a mirror-like reflection of the character he has so amusingly drawn. Mr. Bland and Mr. Davenport, as the coupled hounds, though of diverse breeds, who go about seeking whom they may devour—the one a sly, specious, honest-seeming, but villainous old dog, that holds while the other hunts, and the other the artful dodger, up to all sorts of disguises, and windings, and tricks, stamp the characters of *Melter Moss* and *Jem Dalton* with telling force upon the canvass. We do not see how either of those parts could be more perfectly interpreted, save by the originals from whom the author has drawn them.

Miss Edwards has a charming representative in Mrs. Chanfrau, who looks, with no less striking truth than she acts, the part. The character is delicately and discriminately sketched by the author, and he would be delighted, we think, to see with how much sympathetic feeling Mrs. Chanfrau repeats his pourtrayal. Mrs. Floyd has made a decided hit in the well-drawn part of *Sam*, the gamin; a very amusing compound of *Dick Swiveller, Mr. Toots* and *Rob, the Grinder*. This is one of the best played parts in the drama. Mr. Hagan has some nice things to do as *Hawashaw*, the detective, and he does them nicely. In the counting-room scene, where he recognizes, but does not betray poor *Robert*, and where he is so admirably baffled by "the tiger" in disguise, Mr. Hagan shows some excellent acting; and so he does in a very different style in the scene in the ale vault. Mr. Morris is entitled to his share of the general commendation for the appropriate and truthful style in which he embodies the everyday character of the keeper, first of the concert garden and saloon, and afterward of the vaults.

Thus admirably played, it is not to be wondered at that this drama should have attained the popularity it has done here, and that, in order to enable thousands who have seen it to see it again and again, and other thousands to have that pleasure who have not enjoyed it, the management has found it for its interest to protract for some weeks longer the engagement of Mr. and Mrs. Florence."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—THE OPERA.

Director..... MAX MARETZEK

THIS (MONDAY) EVENING, FEB. 15, at 8,
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UN BALLO IN MASCHERA,

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Amelia..... MME. MEDORI
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Samuel..... SIG. DUBREUL
Tom..... SIG. MULLER
A Judge..... SIG. REICHARDT
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Conductor..... SIG. J. NUNO

ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 17, revival of Donizetti's Grand Opera of
POLIUTO,
MME. JOSEPHINE MEDORI,
SIGNORI FRANCISCO MAZZOLENI and FERNANDO BELLINI,
for the first time in New-York in their respective rôles.

SIG. BRIGNOLI,
the favorite Tenor, will shortly make his appearance.

The sale of tickets and secured seats for any of the above named performances will commence this morning at the box office of the Academy, at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at Root & Anthony's, stationers, corner of Nassau and Pine sts., from 8 to 5 o'clock.

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PERFORMANCE EVERY EVENING AND WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AFTERNOONS.
Engagement of
MLLE. MARIETTA RAVEL,
the celebrated tight-rope artiste and danseuse; also,
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the wonderful gymnast.
In addition to which will be offered
AN ATTRACTIVE EQUESTRIAN BILL.
Admission, 25 cents. Children, 15 cents. Reserved Seats, 50 cents. Commence at 2½ and 7½ o'clock.

RAILROADS.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,
NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.

Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.

This Road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Ohio, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.

H. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.
T. H. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

NEW-YORK & FLUSHING RAILROAD.

Leave New-York, at James-slip Ferry and 34th-st. Ferry, at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7½.

Leave Flushing at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M.; 1, 3, 5, 6 and 7½ P. M.

N. B.—On TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, a special night train leaves Flushing at 11 P. M., and from 34th-st. Ferry at 12 P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M. and 3:37 and 5:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:40 P. M.	11:02 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 5:22 P. M., from 30th-st.

Tickets may be procured and baggage left at the offices of Westcott's Express, in New-York and Brooklyn, and baggage checked at the house to all points on the road, and to Saratoga Springs.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT, commencing Nov. 12, 1863.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st., East River, at 9 A. M., and on FRIDAYS and SATURDAYS at 4 P. M. Also, for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Hamptons, &c., stopping at all stations. For Islip, at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. For Syosset, at 9 A. M., 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. For Jamaica and Hempstead, at 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 5 P. M.

Sunday excursion trains to Islip, at 9:15 A. M., from 34th-st., stopping at all stations.

Fare for this train at excursion rates.

For Syosset, (on Sundays,) at 5:45 P. M., stopping at all stations.

A. REASONER, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS Leave from foot of Chambers-st.

7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo and intermediate stations.
4:15 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.
5 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua, &c. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—The steamboat R. D. BEERS will leave the wharf foot of Murray-st. EVERY AFTERNOON, (except Sundays,) at 4 o'clock, connecting at Port Monmouth with trains for Middletown, Red Bank, Long Branch, Shark River, Farmingdale, Tom's River and intermediate stations. Returning, leave Manchester at 6:40 A. M., and Long Branch at 7:25 A. M., arriving in New-York at 10:15 A. M. A freight train, with passenger car attached, leaves Port Monmouth every morning for Camden. Freight received foot of Murray-st. till 3:30 P. M. B. S. SEYMOUR, General Superintendent.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:15 A. M., 12:35 P. M., 4:25 P. M., 6:05 P. M., and on Mondays only at 5:30 A. M. The 9:15 and 4:25 run through to Monsey.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY, FOOT OF BARCLAY-STREET.—Through Mail trains for Hackettstown and intermediate stations leave New-York at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. Morristown Express at 5 P. M. J. E. BASSINGER, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.—For Albany, Troy, North and West, leave 28th-st. depot at 10 A. M. and 4:20 P. M. Sunday train, 4:20 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO RAILWAY TRAVELLERS.

For full Information in reference to Stations, Distances and Connections, Illustrated by one hundred Railway Maps, representing the principal Railways of the country, SEE APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Pier-slip 28 E. R. for Passengers go north and east from New-Haven at 3:15 P. M., or passage can be had in the Day Express.

AMUSEMENTS.

CIRCUS—BROADWAY AMPHITHEATRE.
No. 485 BROADWAY.

L. B. LENT..... Manager

MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 15,
EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK,
AND
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AFTERNOONS,
at the
BROADWAY CIRCUS,
will be presented a series of
VARIED ARENIC SPLENDORS,
which will be found to include some of the
MOST NOVEL AND ASTOUNDING FEATURES
ever introduced to the public of any nation since
THE BENOWNED AMPHITHEATRICAL DISPLAYS OF ANCIENT ROME.

Among the most extraordinary of the novelties comprised in the programme for the present week may be mentioned the first introduction of YOUNG DUCROW in his

GRAND HURDLE ACT
GRAND HURDLE ACT
GRAND HURDLE ACT
UPON A TRAINED BUFFALO.
UPON A TRAINED BUFFALO.
UPON A TRAINED BUFFALO.
UPON A TRAINED BUFFALO.

It should be understood distinctly that the animal used in this unprecedented performance is

A REAL BUFFALO OF THE FAR WEST,

and a most splendid specimen of the species. His WONDROUS SPEED AND AGILITY,

as shown in his terrific leap over gates and barriers under the direction of his intrepid rider, cannot fail to extort the wonder and admiration of every beholder.

MADAME LOUISE TOURNAIRE,
MADAME LOUISE TOURNAIRE,
MADAME LOUISE TOURNAIRE,

unquestionably the most graceful and accomplished horsewoman that ever appeared in America, will continue her exquisite exposition of the
PARISIAN HAUTE ECOLE,
and also appear at each entertainment in her
GRAND ACT WITHOUT SADDLE OR BRIDLE!
ALL THE GREAT RIDERS,
GYMNASTS, CLOWNS, ACROBATS, VOLTIGEURS, &c., &c., attached to this
THE MAMMOTH CIRCUS OF AMERICA,
together with the unequaled collection of
DANCING, TRICK AND PERFORMING HORSES,
will be introduced in a choice selection of those
ELEGANT AND EXCITING SCENES
which have gained for the entertainment given at this establishment
THE HIGHEST ENCOMIUMS
ever bestowed upon any similar representations in this country.

First week of
THE EDUCATED SACRED BULL,
THE EDUCATED SACRED BULL,

of Hindostan, the only animal of his species ever trained to perform in the arena, no less remarkable as a zoological wonder than for his
ADMIRABLE TRAINING AND SAGACITY.

THE UNQUESTIONABLE PRE-EMINENCE
of the troupe attached to the
BROADWAY CIRCUS,
AT THE AMPHITHEATRE, No. 485 BROADWAY,
the central location, the superior accommodations for visitors, and the
REFINED CHARACTER OF THE PERFORMANCES
given there, have combined to make it
THE FAVORITE FAMILY RESORT
of New-York. The particular attention of Heads of Families is called to the fact that on
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AFTERNOONS
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AFTERNOONS
all the Extra Attractions of the week will be found included in the programme.

Doors open at 7; to commence at 7½.

Matinees on Wednesday and Saturday Afternoons, at half-past 2. Prices as usual.

NO EXTRA CHARGE FOR RESERVED SEATS.

HOPE CHAPEL—NO. 718 BROADWAY.

SIXTEENTH WEEK.
SIXTEENTH WEEK.
EVERY DAY, AT 3 O'CLOCK,
EVERY NIGHT, AT 8 O'CLOCK.
THE
MAMMOTH STEREOSCOPTICON;
OR,
WONDROUS MIRROR OF THE UNIVERSE,
THE MOST REFINED AND DELIGHTFUL ENTERTAINMENT IN AMERICA.

This magn

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

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